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THE CITIZEN.

What are You Going to Exhibit
In the Home-spun Fair?

Vol. VIII

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 23, 1907.

One Dollar a year.

No. 40

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Ohio Is for Taft for President—Soldiers Fired on Laborers in Poland—Crops are Bad in Europe—Kentucky Building a Dedicated at the Jamestown Exhibition.

Chairman Brown, of the Ohio Republican Committee, gave out an interview in Toledo in which he served notice on Senators Foraker and Hilek that Ohio is for Taft, and that the present is a good time for them to get into the band wagon.

Cossack, at Lodz, Russian Poland, following an attack by terrorists on a mail wagon, fired into a party of factory officials and employees, killing twenty-one and wounding forty-seven persons.

Reports generally from European countries are to the effect that the outlook for the grain crop is gloomy and that the present high prices are justified by the conditions.

Last Friday, Honesboro, the Kentucky State Building at the Jamestown Exposition, was formally dedicated. Kentucky is said to have the most unique building on the grounds. It is an exact reproduction of Daniel Boone's old fort, which was built in Madison county.

The movement to secure the next Democratic National Convention for Louisville was formally started at a dinner given in that city in honor of Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The dinner was given by the Commercial Club, which pledged \$5,000 to any Citizens Committee toward securing the big convention for Louisville. Urey Woodson, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, made an address in which he said that Louisville had more than an even chance to secure the convention.

From the reports of the sentiment which seems to govern the deliberations of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, it would appear that the key note as expressed by the speakers so far is an effort toward a complete union of all the branches of that religious body.

A college for men and women over sixty years of age, intended to furnish courses of study which will make the later years of life interesting, is to be opened in Chicago early in June.

A newly invented motor and railway car, running on a single rail, and kept in balance by an application of the gyroscope principle, has been exhibited in London.



Rugs Made at Berea.

This shows a few of the rugs made at the Industrial Department at Berea. These are woven in beautiful shades of green, brown and blue—combined with white, and many are sold to people in the north and east who love this kind of hand work.

Model Schools Exhibition.

The following program was well given in the College Chapel last Tuesday night. Those who took part and especially Prof. Edwards and the others who assisted in preparing the program are to be congratulated on its success.

Grand March	By all the Schools.
The Lord's Prayer	Chanted by the Schools.
Song—Come Praises.	Jr. 7th and 8th Grades.
Recitation—Little Phil.	Samantha Fish.
Song—Ode the Oar.	Sr. 7th Grade, Division I.
Exercise—The Bird Army.	Jr. 4th Grade.
Song—May Time.	Jr. 4th Grade.
Physical Culture Exercise.	Jr. 5th and 6th Grades.
Song—Finger Lullaby.	Primary School.
Recitation—The Ride of Jennie McNeil.	Lizzie Cooper.
Exercise in Home Science.	Sr. 8th Grade Girls.
Song—A Topsy Song.	Jr. 5th and 6th Grades.
Physical Culture Song—Marching Thru Georgia.	Primary School.
Exercise on the Civil War.	Sr. 8th Grade, Division II.
Causes of the war.—(a) Northern; (b) Southern.	
Plan of the war.—(a) Northern; (b) Southern.	
Brilliant Campaigns.—(a) Northern; (b) Southern.	
What the war settled.	
Song—Old Glory.	Sr. 7th Grade, Division I.
Recitation—When Company comes to our House.	Paul Edwards.
Action Exercise—"Who killed Cock Robin?"	Primary School.
Song—The Invitation.	Sr. 5th and 6th Grades.
Wand Drill.	Boys of the Sr. 8th Grade, Division I.
Song—The Little Brown Church in the Vale.	Girls of the Sr. 8th Grade, Division I.
A History Exercise—Signing of the Declaration of Independence.	Boys of Jr. 7th and 8th Grades.
Presentation of Certificates.	
Song—Summer Rain.	Sr. 8th Grade, Division II.

Value Bathing Places.

In the hot countries of the east public bathing places are accounted among the most treasured possessions of the villages. They are found along the banks of rivers, screened off with brush and fenced in with stockades of bamboo to keep off prowling crocodiles.

"SAVINGS BANK LUCK"

Whenever some man takes what looks like a sudden step up in the world, a lot of people say "How lucky he is".

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HARGIS TRIAL CLOSING

Saloons Win at Cynthiana—Holt Men Oppose Willson for Governor—Mercer County Stands for Temperance.

All testimony in the trial of Judge James Hargis for the murder of Jas. Cockrill has been given and the arguments are now being given. The case will go to the jury about noon tomorrow, it is thought.

The local option forces went down to defeat at Cynthiana, the majority in favor of open saloons in that city being thirty-four votes. A general election in Harrison county with Cynthiana as a separate unit, has been called for July 6, and the whole question will be fought over again at the time.

The supporters of Augustus R. Willson for the Republican nomination for governor are very much alarmed over the efforts of the opposition Republicans over the state to turn the tide to ward the nomination of Judge Wm. H. Holt. The Holt men are very strong in the western part of the state.

Mercer county temperance forces have asked both candidates for representative to sign a pledge to support all local option measures, and one of them has agreed to vote for a bill making the state the unit instead of the county.

The Y. M. C. A. Conference at Danville.

The list of speakers for this conference, which occurs June 14 to 30 is so fine that we must give the names of some of them: Rev. S. D. Gordon, of New York; Dr. John H. Shaw, of Chicago; Frank H. Hurt, President of the Y. M. C. A. Secretariat Institute of Chicago; Prof. James Watt Raine, of Berea, and Prof. B. T. Spencer of Kentucky Wesleyan College.

Mr. Carondelet Remembered.
Miss Backbay—You are familiar, in a general way, with paleontology, are you not? Mr. Carondelet—No, I don't remember that I ever happened across it. But I once read Paley on "Evidences of Christianity," or something like that, when I was a boy, and I found it awful heavy reading.

COMING

COMING

1855

BEREA

1907

COMMENCEMENT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

ORATORS

DR. JAMES M. CANFIELD

Of Columbia University, New York
and OTHER GREAT SPEAKERS

Sunday, June 2, Sermon to Graduates, 10:45 a. m. Sermon to Young People, Dr. Willard B. Thorp, of Chicago, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, June 3, Concert by Harmonia, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, June 4, Meeting of Berea Alumni.

HOMESPUN FAIR

Exhibit and Prizes. Homespun Coverlids with Kettle Dyes. Linen, Baskets, Chains, Ax-handles, etc. See list on page 8.

Mr. Wade's Great Exhibit from Six States Will be Here.

Prof. Dodge Wins in G. A. R. Contest.

Last week's Citizen contained the picture of Le Vant Dodge who has served as Professor in Berea College for the unequalled period of thirty-two years, and is now Professor Emeritus, being the first Kentuckian to retire on the Carnegie allowance, "for long and meritorious service." Our last issue spoke of the struggle going on in the Department of Ky. G. A. R., between those who have dominated its officers for years and the comrades who demanded a change in the administration, with ring rule made a thing of the past. We said that Prof. Dodge is without doubt the best qualified man in the State for the State Commandership. The choice of the delegates to the State Encampment has justified our view. At that time the Department Encampment was in session, at Louisville. We went to press too soon to announce the result. The fight was the most notable one in the history of the Department. The previous organization of the opposing forces was complete. The interest in the campaign for the Commandership brought out an attendance of delegates twice as great as sometimes appears and sixty-five in excess of the largest previous encampment. Prof. Dodge's principal competitor was Col. Thos. Sheehan, of Louisville. The party previously considered invincible rallied around him with enthusiasm, and in numbers beyond what they have usually mustered. Many papers of the state had published paragraphs stating that his election was generally conceded. Col. T. A. Fabro, of Clinton Co., also had been early



announced as a candidate, and until the last seemed to have hopes of success. But the issue between the other candidates was so overshadowing that in the final test he showed up but fifteen votes. It is believed that most of these would have gone to Prof. Dodge, had a second ballot been needed. The careful canvass of Credentials, by the Committee to determine who were legal members of the encampment, and the election of the leading officers occupied nearly one entire day. The interest was up to the highest pitch, and, became excitement. There were several sensational scenes; and at one time a suspension of the ballot to correct mistakes. The result was the election of Prof. Dodge, on the first ballot, by a clear majority of forty.

The installation of the new officers took place during the closing session, and was the occasion of great enthusiasm. Department Commander Dodge promised to do large work toward building up the order, taking for his motto, "Improvement always, reform when necessary." He said that in the matter of staff appointments he was entirely untrammelled, and that every comrade would be treated as a friend. Those who had favored other candidates promised the most hearty co-operation, and the closing hour of the encampment seemed a veritable love feast.

On Prof. Dodge's return to Berea, after his victory at Louisville, he had a triumphal welcome. The college band met him at the train and he and Mrs. Dodge were brought to their home in a carriage drawn by college students, preceded by the band. Friends had provided a barrel of fine lemonade, and he held a reception on his lawn to many who came to congratulate him.

THINGS TO THINK OF

Silence is the best resolve for him who distrusts himself.—Rochefoucauld
Tell me thy company and I will tell thee what thou art.—Cervantes.

Is death the last sleep? No, it is the last final waking.—Sir Walter Scott
An eternal rest, a solid and enduring peace closes round the soul of him who dwells in God.—W. F. Evans.

He who expounds the best serves his country better than he who exposes the worst.—The Business World.

Chief Contents of This Number.

PAGE ONE.
News of the Week.
Prof. Dodge Wins.
Model Schools Exhibition.
Berea College Commencement.
Kentucky Dings.
Things to Think of.
PAGE TWO.
Serail—The House of a Thousand Columns.
Children's Department.
PAGE THREE.
Berea and Vicinity.
Take Notice.
College Items.
Berea Reports Should be Published.
PAGE FOUR.
Comments.
Son Career for Young Men.
Devotion Day Will Endure.
Practical Christianity and the Preacher.
Political Talk.
Temperance Notes.
PAGE FIVE.
Poultry and Bees.
The Sunday School Lesson.
PAGE SIX.
The School—Problems of the District School, by Prof. H. H. Moore.
The Farm—Raspberry Growing, by Emma O. Clark.
Eighth Kentucky History.
PAGE SEVEN.
News from Everywhere.
Recent State News.
PAGE EIGHT.
Eastern Kentucky News.

The G. A. R. Button

Its Silent Sermon to the Warrior of Tomorrow.

FATHER, behold that aged man
Who seems so thin and wan,
If life be measured by a span,
Then his is nearly gone.

"What means the button on his breast
Which he still wears with pride?"
"My child, it speaks of Round Top's crest,
Of Shiloh's battle tide.

"It seems to speak of stubborn fight,
Bivouac and picket line,
When in the watches of the night
We heard the nation's moan.

"It seems to tell of dire retreat
In winter's mud and rain,
Of grim advance in summer's heat
To seek the battle plain.



"WHAT MEANS THE BUTTON ON HIS BREAST?"

"It means that in his days of youth
That old gray man was true,
And in the cause of God and truth
He wore the nation's blue.

"With steadfast soul that naught could tame
At Gettysburg he stood,
Or faced the charge's front of flame
In Chickamauga's wood.

"Before his weapon's deadly might
Oppression ceased to be;
He crushed secession in the fight
And saved our liberty."

Oh, comrades, clasp your hands around—
To each we will be true
Till the last two are under ground
Of all who wore the blue.

—Ohio State Journal.

King the First Book Binder.
The first books were bound by A. talus, king of Pergamus, in 193 B. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, so that the letters and figures can be checked. Please name the city, date, and day of the week, because of the manner in which they are written.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMERON," ETC.

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CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Well," he exclaimed, "this has been very pleasant, but I must run. I have just been over to see Morgan, the caretaker, at the resort village. The poor fellow accidentally shot himself yesterday evening his gun or something of that sort, and he has an ugly hole in his arm that will shut him up for a month or worse. He gave me an errand to do for him. He's a conscientious fellow and wished me to wire for him to Mr. Pickering, that he'd been hurt, but was attending to his duties. Pickering owns a house at the farther end of the colony and Morgan has charge of it. You know Pickering, of course?"

I looked up my clerical neighbor straight in the eye, a trifle coldly, perhaps. I was wondering why Morgan, with whom I had enjoyed a duel in my own cellar only a few hours before, should be reporting his injury to Arthur Pickering.

"I think I have seen Morgan about here," I said.

"Oh, yes! He's a woodsman and a hunter—our Nimrod of the lake."

"A good sort, very likely?"

"I dare say. He has sometimes brought me ducks during the season."

"To be sure! They shoot ducks at night—those Hoosier hunters—so I hear!"

He laughed as he shook himself into his greatest.

"That's possible, though unsportsmanlike. But we don't have to look a gift horse in the eye."

We laughed together. It was easy to laugh with him.

"By the way, I forgot to get Pickering's address from Morgan. If you happen to have it—"

"With pleasure," I said. "Alexis Building, Broadway, New York."

"Good! That's easy to remember," he said, smiling and turning up his coat collar. "Don't forget me; I'm quartered in a hermit's cell back of the chapel, and I believe we can find many matters of interest to talk about."

"I'm confident of it," I said, glad of the sympathy and cheer that seemed to emanate from his stalwart figure.

I threw on my overcoat and walked to the gate with him and saw him hurry toward the village with long strides.

CHAPTER XII.

I Explore a Passage.

"Bates!"—I found him busy replenishing the candlesticks in the library. —It seemed to me that he was always poking about with an armful of candles—"there are a good many queer things in this world, but I guess you're one of the queerest. I don't mind telling you that there are times when I think you a thoroughly bad lot, and then again I question my judgment and don't give you credit for being much more than a doddering fool."

He was standing under a ladder beneath the great crystal chandelier and looked down upon me with that patient inquiry that is so appealing in a dog—in, say, the eyes of an Irish setter, when you accidentally step on his tail.

"Yes, Mr. Glenarm," he replied humbly.

"Now, I want you to grasp this idea that I'm going to dig into this old shell (up and bottom); I'm going to blow it up with dynamite, if I please; and if I catch you spying on me or reporting my doings to my enemies, or engaging in any questionable performance whatever, I'll hang you between the posts out there in the school wall—do you understand?—so that the sweet sisters of St. Agatha and the dear little school girls and the chaplain and all the rest will shudder through all their lives at the very thought of you."

"Certainly, Mr. Glenarm,"—and his tone was the same he would have used if I had asked him to pass me the matches, and under my breath I confessed him to the hardest tortures of the fiery pit.

"Now, as to Morgan—"

"Yes, sir."

"What possible business do you suppose he has with Mr. Pickering?" I demanded.

"Why, sir, that's clear enough. Mr. Pickering owns a house up the lake—he got it through your grandfather. Morgan has the care of it, sir."

"Very plausible, indeed!"—and I sent him off to his work.

After luncheon I went to the end of the corridor, and began to sound the walls. They were as solid as rock, and responded duly to the strokes of the hammer. I sounded them on both sides, retracing my steps to the stairway, becoming more and more impatient at my ill-luck or stupidity. There was every reason why I should know my own house, and yet a stranger and an outlaw ran through it with amazing daring.

After an hour's idle search I returned to the end of the corridor, repeated all my previous soundings, and, I fear, indulged in language unbecom-

ing a gentleman. Then, in my blind anger, I found what patient search had not disclosed.

I threw the hammer from me in a fit of temper and it struck one of the square blocks in the cement floor which gave forth a hollow sound. I was on my knees in an instant, my fingers searching the cracks, and drawing down close I could feel a current of air, slight but unmistakable, against my face.

The cement square, though exactly like the others in the cellar floor, was evidently only an imitation, with an opening beneath.

The block was fitted into its place with a nicety that certified to the skill of the hand that had adjusted it. I broke a blade of my pocket-knife trying to pry it up, but, in a moment, I succeeded, and found it to be in reality a trap door, hinged to the substantial part of the floor.

A current of cool, fresh air, the same that had surprised me in the night, struck my face as I lay flat and peered into the opening. The lower passage was as high as pitch, and I lighted a lantern I had brought with me, found that wooden steps gave safe conduct below and went down.

I stood erect in the passage and had several inches to spare. It extended both ways, running back under the foundations of the house, and cut squarely under the park before the house and toward the school wall. The air grew steadily fresher, until, after I had gone about two hundred yards, I reached a point where the wind seemed to beat down on me from above. I put up my hands and found two openings about three yards apart, through which the air sucked steadily. I moved out of the current with a chuckle in my throat and a grin on my face. I had passed under the gate in the school wall, and I knew now why the piers

other; now it was an august hymn now a theme from Wagner, and finally Mendelssohn's spring song won the cold, dark chapel to light and warmth with its exultant notes.

She ceased suddenly with a little sigh and struck her hands together for the piece was cold. As she reached up to put out the lights I stepped forward to the chancel steps.

"Please allow me to do that for you?"

She turned toward me, gathering a cape about her.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" she asked, looking about quickly. "I don't remember that you were invited."

"I didn't know I was coming myself," I remarked truthfully, lifting my hand to the lamp.

"That is my opinion of you,—that you're a rather unexpected person. But thank you, very much."

She showed no disposition to prolong the interview, but hurried toward the door, and reached the vestibule before I came up with her.

"You can't go any farther, Mr. Glenarm," she said, and waited as though to make sure I understood. Straight before us through the wood and beyond the school buildings the sunset faded sullenly. Night was following fast upon the gray twilight and already the bolder planets were aflame in the sky. The path led straight ahead beneath the black boughs.

"I might perhaps walk to the dormitory, or whatever you call it," I said.

"Thank you, no! I'm late, and haven't time to bother with you. It's against the rules, you know, for us to receive visitors."

She stepped out upon the path.

"But I'm not a caller; I'm just a neighbor. And I owe you several calls anyhow."

She laughed but did not pause and I followed a pace behind her.



"Oh Yes, I'm Terribly Wicked, Squire Glenarm."

that held it had been built so high,—they were hollow and were the means of sending fresh air into the tunnel.

When I had traveled about twenty yards more I felt a slight vibration accompanied by a muffled roar, and almost immediately came to a rough wooden stair that marked the end of the passage. I had no means of judging directions, but I assumed that I was well within the school park.

I climbed the steps and in a moment stood blinking my lantern in hand, in a small, floored room. Overhead the tumult and thunder of an organ explained the tremor and roar I had heard below. I was in the crypt of St. Agatha's chapel. The inside of the door by which I had entered was a part of the wainscoting of the room, and the opening was wholly covered with a map of the Holy Land.

It was all very strange and interesting. I looked at my watch and found that it was five o'clock, but I resolved to go into the chapel before going home.

The way up was clear enough, and I was soon in the vestibule. I opened the door, expecting to find a service in progress; but the little church was empty save where, at the right of the chancel, an organist was filling the church with the notes of an exultant march. Cap in hand I stole forward, and sank down in one of the pews.

A lamp over the organ keyboard gave the only light in the chapel, and made an aureole about her head,—about the uncovered head of Olivia Gladys Armstrong! I smiled as I recognized her and smiled, too, as I remembered her name. But the joy she brought to the music, the happiness in her face as she raised it in the minor harmonies, her isolation, marked by the little Isle of light against the dark background of the choir,—these things touched and moved me, and I bent forward, my arms upon the pew in front of me, watching and listening with a kind of awed wonder.

There was no pause in the outpouring of the melody. She changed stops and manuals with swift fingers and passed from one composition to an-

"I hope you don't think for a moment that I chased a rabbit on your side of the fence in the hope of meeting you, do you, Mr. Glenarm?"

"He it fur from me! I'm glad I came, though, for I liked your music immensely. I'm in earnest; I think it quite wonderful, Miss Armstrong."

She said no need to me.

"And I hope I may promise myself the pleasure of hearing you often."

"You are very kind about my poor music, Mr. Glenarm; but as I'm going away—"

I felt my heart sink a trifle. She was the only amusing person I had met at Glenarm, and the thought of losing her gave a darker note to the bleak landscape.

"That's really too bad! And just when we were getting acquainted! And I was coming to church Sunday to hear you play and to pray for snow, so you'd come over often to chase rabbits!"

This, I thought, softened her heart. At any rate her tone changed.

"I don't play for services; they're afraid to let me for fear I'd run comic opera tunes into the Te Deum!"

"How shocking!"

"Do you know, Mr. Glenarm,"—her tone became confidential and her pace slackened,—we call you the squire, at St. Agatha's, and the lord of the manor, and names like that! All the girls are perfectly crazy about you. They'd be wild if they thought I talked with you, clandestinely,—is that the way you pronounce it?"

"Anything you say and any way you say it satisfies me," I replied.

"That's ever so nice of you," she said, mockingly again.

I felt foolish and guilty. She would probably get roundly scolded if the grave sisters learned of her talks with me, and very likely I should win their hearty contempt. But I did not turn back.

"I hope the reason you're leaving isn't—"

"I'll conduct! Oh, yes; I'm terribly wicked, Squire Glenarm! They're sending me off."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

POSTOFFICE CASHIER

RESORTED TO SUICIDE WHEN CAUGHT SHORT IN ACCOUNTS.

BELIEVED SHORTAGE IS \$12,000.

Two Government Officials and Postmaster Harry Krumm Are Working On His Books.

Columbus, O., May 14.—Caught short in his accounts and hoisted in at his home, 1396 Summit street, by government officials for an explanation, William C. Wallace, cashier of the Columbus postoffice and one of the best-known republican politicians of the state, sent a bullet into his brain, and died shortly after. It is believed that his shortage is about \$12,000, although Postmaster Harry Krumm will not give out a statement until after the inspectors have completed an examination. Two of these officials are working on the books.

Wallace was at his office early in the morning when the postoffice inspectors entered. After announcing their mission they began to work upon the accounts in the money order department. Soon afterward Wallace left his office and did not return. Postmaster Krumm then began a thorough search for the missing cashier, as the inspectors had planned to begin upon his books in the afternoon.

The inspectors are J. J. Gaines and S. W. Hardy, of Chief Inspector Abraham Holmes' office at Cincinnati. Having completed the work of the stamp department they announced that they were ready for a rounding-up of Cashier Wallace's books, and Postmaster Krumm telephoned to Wallace's residence in the hope of learning his whereabouts. Wallace answered the call and invited the postmaster to come to the house immediately, telling him of the shortage.

The postmaster, believing that it would be best to have one of the inspectors along, requested one of them to accompany him. The trip was hurriedly made in an automobile, and when the neighborhood was reached inquiry was made for the house. Postmaster Krumm got into the next yard and it is thought Wallace saw him as well as the inspector, who remained in the vehicle.

The postmaster went in the Wallace yard he heard a shot and, turning to the inspector, told him his fears. They were verified by Mrs. Wallace, who answered the doorbell and frantically told the callers what had taken place. Physicians were summoned and the dying man was hurried to the Protestant hospital, where it developed that there was no hope for his recovery.

PISTOLS ADDED FOUR TO LIST

After Four Had Been Killed By An Explosion.

Bristol, Tenn., May 14.—Thirteen men have been killed at Alta Pass, N. C., on the Southern & Western railway construction work since Saturday. News reached here of an explosion in which nine were killed instantly and four others fatally injured.

In attempting to arrest John Paul at Alta Pass, Deputy Sheriff Buchanan was shot in the breast by Paul and was killed instantly. Another deputy sheriff, whose name can not be learned, rushed in and killed Paul.

Felix J. Kidd, a superintendent of railroad construction, was waylaid and killed by Will Anderson, a discharged employee. Kidd was accompanied by Charles Hale when the shooting occurred, and as Anderson ran from him after killing Kidd he was shot to death by Hale.

Funeral Train Delayed.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 14.—The Shriner funeral train, bearing the 21 dead and the 20 or 300 living, will not leave here for the east before Tuesday. The work of embalming the remains of the dead has proved too great a task for the local undertakers to complete Monday. All else is in readiness to the start. All survivors of the wreck will be able to travel.

Effects of Eruptions.

Rome, May 14.—There are indications that eruptions of the Stromboli and Etna volcanoes have brought to certain parts of Italy atmospheric disturbances of an extraordinary character. Monday the temperature here rose suddenly to 50 degrees, and at San Rocco there occurred a rain of sulphur.

Two Cremated.

Parker, S. D., May 14.—A tornado overturned a farm house south of here. A lamp set fire to the bed clothes and burned to death the wife and young son of Ole Sangstead. The husband was seriously injured.

Freezing in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., May 14.—At Alliance Monday the mercury dropped to below freezing. A foot of snow is reported at Holmes, Wyo.

Six Injured By Wind Storm.

Kansas City, May 14.—Six persons were injured, a number of frame buildings were unroofed and many windows were broken by a storm in Kansas City, Kan., which spent its principal force in a path 100 feet wide. The loss of property is considerable.

Scalped By Machinery.

Chicago, May 14.—Miss Grace Le mont, 22 years of age, was fatally injured when her hair was caught in some shafting in a building at 30 West Quincy street. Her scalp was pulled entirely off.



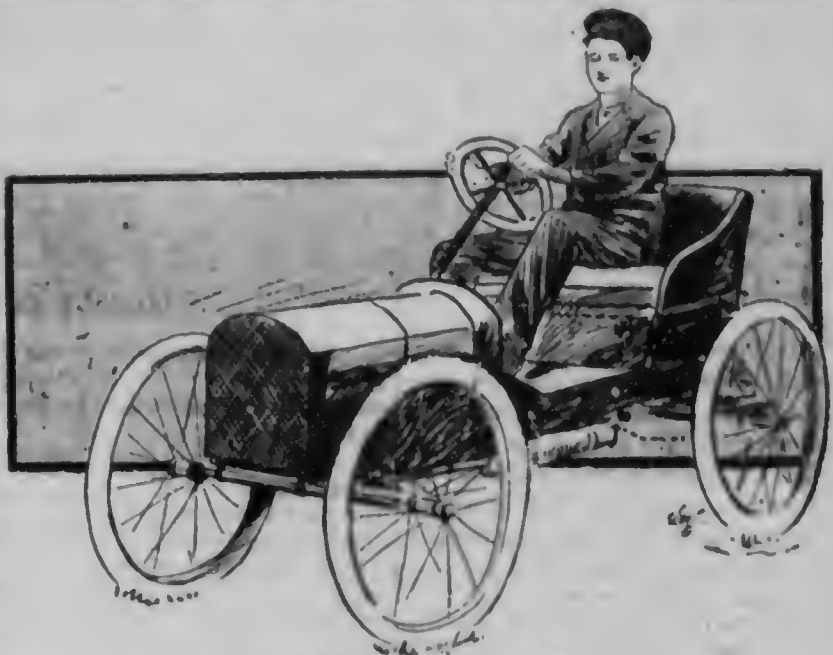
BOY BUILDS AN AUTO.

Young Michigan Mechanic Tells How He Did It.

The building of a small runabout is not such a difficult problem as would be imagined by those who have never tried it, writes a Grand Rapids (Mich.) boy to Popular Mechanics. All the machine work on mine was done on a small foot power lathe, and the wheels,

operator's feet, by means of a slack belt, which may be tightened by means of a swinging idler pulley, operated by a hand lever. When the belt is slack the engine will run at full speed without driving the machine, but a very little pull on the lever will tighten the belt and perform the function of a clutch.

The drive from the counter-shaft to



Auto Built by 15-Year-Old Boy.

sprockets, hubs and other parts were taken from bicycle and motorcycle fittings.

The engine is of the four-cycle type and was modeled after an ordinary motorcycle engine. The crank case is enclosed and made in two pieces with a longitudinal joint and a bearing in each half. Enclosed in the crank case are two flywheels, connected by a small pin, which is used for the crank pin. A small pulley on the engine shaft is connected to a larger pulley on a countershaft, directly under the

the rear axle is by means of a bicycle chain and sprocket. I used no differential gear on my machine, as I found that the hubs, which are of the "coaster" pattern, successfully prevent any slipping when turning a corner.

The frame of the car is built of white ash with one-inch by two-inch stiles, and the axles are made of 1 1/2-inch heavy steel tubing. The seat is made of white wood with band iron corners inside, to stiffen it, and is upholstered in imitation leather.

THE STORY OF A STAGE CAT.



A Strange Actor.

All boys and girls are familiar with Browning's captivating "Pied Piper of Hamelin."

"Well, there is a good story in connection with the opera called 'The Ratcatcher of Hamelin,' when it was first given in the great Royal Opera house of Dresden.

In this opera, while Singsap, the charmer, was singing his tuneful and spellbinding incantation, thousands upon thousands of rats suddenly invaded the stage, emerging from doors and windows, crevices in the walls and holes in the ground.

They were "made up" as lifelike as possible, and scampered about the stage for all the world as if they were real flesh and blood instead of only skin and stuffing. Do you wonder then, that they completely took in the sleek old cat belonging to the stage?

Now, even if she was sleek and well fed, she was a conscientious old cat. And she did not consider that her duty was done when she had merely played "going to bed" in the children's matinee once a week.

So when, this night of the new opera, she suddenly perceived what she believed to be a host of her natural foes in the very act of audaciously trespassing on the stage, she gave a piercing "Meow!" of indignation, leaped down to the stage from her favorite corner in the wings, and, to the unbounded amusement of the audience, fastened her claws into one of the counterfeited rats.

In a twinkling she discovered, of course, that she had been fooled, but she never "turned a hair," bouting her retreat with all the majesty of a well-born, self-respecting lady.

The audience howled with delight, and gave her such an enthusiastic recall that finally one of the actors

brought her out to acknowledge the applause.

SAILING ON SKATES NOW.

Sailing on roller skates is the very latest thing with the "kids" in the cities, where the pavement is good.



Leg-O-Mutton Sail Is the Favorite.

The sail used by the boys is a triangular piece of canvas, about six feet on each angle, known as the leg-o'-mutton. It is braced by three sticks. In a good, stiff breeze, a speed equal to that of a boy running can be maintained. By a little study of angles the boys soon learn to tack against the wind or across it.



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There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

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pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays, in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Take Notice

Prof. Dodge, Department Commander of the U. S. A. of Kentucky, is to speak at a Memorial Service at Narrow Gap next Sunday night at 7:00 o'clock. All are invited to come.

Next Sunday, the annual memorial service will be presented in the College Chapel at 11:00 a. m. by Prof. James Watt Haine. All old soldiers, Sons of Veterans, and members of the W. B. U. are invited to occupy seats in a body. The usual morning preaching service at the Union Church will be omitted, and also the evening chapel service will be omitted.

On Thursday, May 30th, there will be Memorial Day (Decorations Day) exercises in the College Chapel. At 9:00 a. m. exercises by College classes will be given. After that, march to the cemetery and exercises there at 10:45. Family picnic at noon. Memorial address by Prof. Dhamore at 1:00 o'clock, followed by the inaugural address of Prof. Dodge as G. A. R. State Commander.

Rev. B. S. Jones of Mayaville, Tenn. has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church and begun work.

Mrs. Fannie C. Denmon has obtained a divorce from her husband, Joseph M. Denmon, and her children and property were decreed to her. Mrs. Denmon has been residing in Berea for several years. She is an estimable lady and has many friends here.

Daisy Spence entertained a number of her friends at a lawn party on Saturday night, at her home on Jackson street.

Miss Mary Adams was in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Lizzie Hurdette is assisting Mrs. S. R. Baker on Saturdays.

Mrs. Anna Hays returned home on Monday from a short stay in London, Ky.

I have an invention ready to patent, which is so simple and useful that it ought to make a fortune. I want some one to take a part interest in it and help patent and manufacture it.

A. C. HART, Berea, Ky.

Houses and Gardens for Rent.

Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

The special combination rate of The Citizen, (new or renewal) and the Louisville Herald, daily, for one year for \$2.00 expires May 20th. Those who wish to have a daily paper in their homes will do well to subscribe immediately.

LOST—A valuable ring, on Friday, May 15th, near Porter's Drug Store. Finder may receive a suitable reward upon returning the same to the Registrar's Office of Berea College.

Strayed or stolen from our lot on Prospect street, a dark red heifer, yearling, with horns. Finder will be rewarded by returning to

T. R. HAYS.

STUDENTS

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College Items

HERE AND THERE

The superintendent of the Model Schools distributed among the Junior grades one hundred gladiolus bulbs. The children are to report their success in cultivating them.

The report divisions of Miss Robinson and Miss Douglass met together in Upper Chapel for Tuesday conference and listened to an interesting talk by Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Dietrich and his niece, Miss Lander were guests of Prof. and Mrs. Marsh last Saturday.

Miss Cameron and Mrs. Hill are expecting to spend a few days in Cincinnati this week visiting some of the schools there.

Mr. Burgess has invited the workers of the Union Sunday School to his home for Friday night. A pleasant time is expected.

Prof. Dhamore left Friday for Okolona, Miss., to attend the Commencement Exercises of the Okolona Industrial Institute of which he is a Trustee. Mr. Wallace Battle, a Berea graduate, is the president.

Mr. E. M. Gentry, a former Berea student and graduate of Fisk University, arrived in Berea Sunday to stay twenty-four hours. Mr. Gentry has been employed as teacher in Mayslick, Ky., at a good salary. He is well liked there and has been asked to return next year.

W. M. Humphrey, a graduate of Berea in 1904, is now principal of the colored schools at Mayslick, Ky. Good reports come of his work.

Misses Robinson and Welch gave a reception at Ladies Hall Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Rogers. Prof. Raine gave some delightful Scotch readings after which refreshments were served.

The Mission Band led a union meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. in the Upper Chapel Sunday evening.

Miss Josephine Robinson was sick and unable to meet her classes at the first of the week.

Several of the students took the teachers' examination held at Richmond last Friday and Saturday.

Professor Raine's family moved into their new house on Richmond street the first of the week.

President and Mrs. Frost are expected back here this week Saturday or the following Monday.

Ruef Pleads Guilty.

San Francisco, May 16.—Abraham Ruef, nervous and pallid, in Judge Dunne's court pleaded guilty to the crime of extortion, the felony for which he was to have been tried by the jury already selected. In pleading guilty he made an impressive address to the judge, stating that he had commenced his career in politics with high ideals for himself and for the city, but that conditions had broken him down and he desired only an opportunity to make reparation and restore his character before the world.

More Delay in Securing Jury.

Boise, Idaho, May 20.—Several of the more important witnesses summoned in behalf of the state in the trial of William D. Haywood for alleged participation in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg, have arrived at Boise. The prosecution had hoped by this time that a trial jury would have been impaneled, but it is now evident that all twelve seats in the jury-box will not be satisfactorily filled for several days.

Thousands Dying of Starvation.

Shanghai, May 17.—Thousands of women, children and aged persons who were dying of starvation in the streets of Sling Kiang Fu have been placed in a camp outside the city and are now being fed by the relief organizations. Famine and fever are spreading and additional families needing relief are being enrolled daily. The funds sent within the past few days will prevent the cutting of the unripened grain.

High-Priced Horses.

Cleveland, May 15.—At the Fast-Tipton blue ribbon sale Major Delmar, the most conspicuous of American trotting geldings, was sold to William Bradley of New York for \$12,000. Blacklock went to William D. Chisholm of Randall, O., for \$17,500, and George G. brought \$10,000, the purchaser of the latter being the same as the purchaser of Major Delmar.

Andrew Jackson Harlan.

Savannah, Mo., May 20.—Andrew Jackson Harlan, who represented the Eleventh Indiana district in the 31st and 33rd congresses, died here Sunday, aged ninety-two. Mr. Harlan lost his seat in congress because he voted against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and then became a Republican.

Deadly Premature Explosion.

Charlotte, N. C., May 14.—As the result of a premature explosion at a camp on the South & Western railroad near Marion, fourteen men are dead.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

The Duchess of Devonshire has preserved the freshness and vivacity of her youth to such an extent that she has earned for herself the sobriquet of "The Evergreen."

Mrs. Charles Robinson of Blaine, Mo., has three very old letters. The two oldest are dated 1705 and 1800 respectively. She has had them framed in order to preserve them.

Ludla has for the first time given recognition to women as aids to good government by appointing Mrs. Hannah Hunsade, widow of the late Justice Hunsade, a visitor to the Yenowda central jail.

Mrs. Clara Krauss of Coal City, Ind., gave birth recently to her twentieth child. Mrs. Krauss is now forty-one years old and has been married twenty-five years. There are no twins in the family.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of former President Cleveland, is now a wealthy woman. A score of years ago she inherited \$4,500 in an island off the Maine coast near Camden. Fashion has turned its eyes in that direction, and Miss Cleveland has just sold part of her island for \$200,000.

Mary Mapes Dodge never could make herself believe that organized charity was the only sort that did good. She considered organized charity rather cold. She believed in the charity spirit, which, she said, was best fostered by the direct, personal contact of recipient and giver; hence she never refused a beggar.

In Germany there was recently celebrated the seventieth birthday of Ottilie Hoffman, who has been for more than twenty years one of the foremost workers for the cause of temperance in that country. She has been instrumental in establishing coffeehouses in place of saloons and making them attractive as places of resort.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

Professor G. Haberlandt, after studying the sensitiveness of the tendrils and hairs on plants, has come to the conclusion that some plants are capable of experiencing regular sensations.

One of the speakers at the tuberculosis congress in Paris maintained that parents suffering from consumption should not be allowed to keep their children. Another suggested that all domestic animals should be made immune with tuberculin.

A London chemist, Dr. McAlpine, has a new process of refining mineral oil for which he claims that it will abolish the use of expensive chemicals, make two distillations do for the three now made, increase the yield of products 20 per cent and improve the quality of all the products.

Active preparations are under way for observations of the total solar eclipse of Aug. 30 next. Photography will be employed in connection with the observations in a manner never so elaborate, and it is hoped to settle for all time the question whether or not Vulcan, the conjectured intermercurial planet, is a reality.

GLEANINGS.

To run an ocean liner from New York to Liverpool costs \$50,000.

Within the last four years France has recorded 26,000 suicides, while in Italy the number has been only 8,000.

The Fall Mall Gazette, citing some cases, says, "It is remarkable how the operator in a murder case seems to affect a suit of gray."

To free themselves from their dependence on Australia for horses the Japanese government is making large purchases of horses in Hungary.

A chauffeur recently fined at Kensington, England, said he had agreed with his employer that he (the chauffeur) should pay all fines. The practice, he added, was almost universal in motoring circles.

In parts of Australia where the average rainfall is not more than ten inches a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In Buenos Ayres the same area, with thirty-four inches of rain, supports 2,500 sheep.

Lord Kelvin gave it as his opinion that there is no virtue in the diving rod itself; that the power lies entirely with the operator.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which was founded at Troy, N. Y., in 1824, was the first strictly scientific college in the United States.

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NAVEN LAUNDRY



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WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men at \$4.00; AMERICAN LADY SHOES for ladies at \$3.00 and \$3.50; SECURITY SHOES for boys and girls at prices to please. We invite you to visit us when thinking of that new pair of Oxfords and see our line. Yours respectfully,

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Man to Blame.

Women are more prone to deceit than men, says Good Words. From the time when Scheherazade told her lord 1,001 lies to keep the peace it has been the accepted way. And the men, not the women, are the most to blame. It is what they like and they get it.

Beside Himself.

"No, I have never seen our foreman so angry in my life. He was so furious that he absolutely worked."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Hardest of Hard Luck.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, complain about 'hard luck,' when all dat's to blame is their own foolishness. But, after all, dar ain' no harder luck dan bel'n' born foolish."

Expensive Amusement.

The gardens of the palace of La Granja, where Alfonso and Victoria spent their honeymoon, is celebrated for its fountains. One of them, the Banos del Diane, spouts to the height of 130 feet. When this fountain was completed Philip V., the builder of the palace, said: "Well, it has cost me \$3,000,000, but for three minutes I have been amused."

Flower is a Freak.

At Stonington, Conn., Dr. C. O. Maine has a curiosity in his greenhouse in the shape of night-blooming cereus, which, instead of opening its blossoms in the evening, according to the regular custom, takes the daylight to display its flowers.

Punch Cracks a Joke.

A discussion has been taking place in the columns of a contemporary as to who is the oldest odd fellow. It would, we fancy, be still more difficult to decide who is the oldest old fellow.—Punch.

Be Not Discouraged.

There is no reason to be discouraged, no matter what or where you are. You can make something out of your life, find something worth while in yourself. Each one of us has infinite possibilities, and by faith and work untiring they are realized.—Margaret Hubbard Ayer.

More Women's Rights.

Women are as much entitled to amuse themselves over the affairs of Mme. la Mode as men are over horse racing or other sports.—World of Dress.

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true and interesting.
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Very likely it is true that many
young doctors do not know much, but
nature works as hard to assist them
as it does to assist the old practitioners.

By mistake, a man who meant to
varnish his front door used maple syrup.
Fortunately, though, it does not
appear that he used varnish on his
backwash cakes.

Tom Lawson is said to have made
\$2,500,000 the other day by not buying
a copper mine. We refrain from buying
copper mines every day in the
year without gaining anything by it.

Hudson Maxim announces that he
has completed an invention which will
render armor plate useless. This
ought to help some more toward the
establishment of universal peace.

Kipling may not have been trying
to make the poet laureate look like a
plugged 30-cent piece, but that was a
sort of by-product of Rudyard's latest
effort.

A Boston woman wrote 235 words a
minute for 15 minutes on her typewriter.
No doubt that if it had been
necessary she could have talked them
at the same speed for as long a time.

A New Orleans man doesn't want
the negroes to benefit by the Rhodes
scholarships. The simplest way to
prevent that would be for the white
boys to beat the negro boys in the
examinations.

A correspondent writes to a London
paper "to protest emphatically against
the careless and selfish persons who
walk about in a crowded thoroughfare
with their umbrellas carried in a
dangerous way." What's the use?

Queen Alexandra is but one of the
many royal ladies who bear the name
of "Alex." Her two nieces, Princess
Alexandra of Hesse, who is now the
widow of the Grand Duke Sergius of
Russia, and the present zarina of Russia
are both known as "Alex."

Fifty or more mirrors have been removed
from the government printing
office so the women employees won't
be everlastingly primping. This diabolical
move, however, will fail to arrest
the involuntary straying of the
lily-white fin to feel of the marcel
wave or the pompadour.

Ransford D. Buckman of Worcester,
Mass., recently appointed naval
adviser to the sultan of Turkey, is now
in command of the fleet which guards
the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles,
with the rank of admiral. His first
experience as a sailor was gained on
the great lakes, where he was a cabin
boy. Now, at 40, he is an admiral.

The 600 elderly old ladies of a Swiss
community who have organized a
crusade against excessive dancing and
have forwarded a petition to the
cantonal officials, pointing out that
numberless balls, dances and other
demoralizing entertainments were given
last year and the young people devoted
too much time to pleasure,
might lose their labor if somebody
should duh them publicly the Sour
Grapes association.

Vermont has 14 living ex-governors,
ranging in age from 84 years down to
half a century. The list is, of course
headed by Frederick Holbrook of
Brattleboro, the war governor, and then
comes ex-Congressman John W. Stewart,
Senator Redfield Proctor, John L.
Barstow, Samuel E. Pingree, Ebenezer
J. Ormsby, Senator William P. Dil-
lingham, Carroll S. Page, U. A. Wood-
bury, Josiah Groat, Edward C. Smith,
William W. Stickney, John G. McCullough
and Charles J. Bell.

A leading favorite in the literary
circles of Washington is the widow of
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the celebrated
Brooklyn preacher. Since the
death of her husband Mrs. Talmage
has spent much of her time in the
capital. She writes for magazines
and newspapers, generally verses, but
always under a nom de plume.

The English ribbon trade is said to
be now in a more flourishing
condition than it has been in many years
owing to the huge demands the dress-
makers and milliners are making upon
the output of the manufacturers.

Bright Outlook for Young Men in a Sea Career

By REAR ADMIRAL JOHN F. MERRY,
U. S. Navy, Retired.

IT can be said fairly that a career at sea holds out as many attractions and as bright prospects of advancement to young men of the right kind as it ever did. I should say that in many respects the outlook for young men who would go to sea is better than it ever was.

The great improvement in the treatment of the men and in their surroundings generally need not be mentioned, because that is a well-attested fact.

The opportunity for a young man to rise by merit alone is much better, because the demand for men with nautical knowledge, with industry, loyalty and the capacity for executive ability never was so great.

It is true that the great bulk of the maritime commerce of the world is not conducted, as it once was, under the American flag. There was a time when the stars and stripes floated over most of the sailing vessels that traversed the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

A great deal might be accomplished in the direction of placing the American seamen where he once was, in the lead among the maritime people of the world, by the multiplication of ships having the purpose for which the Enterprise was designated. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York have nautical training ships, and it has been understood that other states also would be provided with them.

These training ships ought to turn out as many competent men as would be needed. The Enterprise was particularly successful in this respect, a large number of the boys who graduated from its course in nautical training having found superior positions in the merchant marine.

In the naval service the prospect of advancement for an alert, active, intelligent young man to-day is, of course, very much brighter than it ever was before. There is now a door opened by congress, through which the qualified young man can hope to pass from the noncommissioned to the commissioned rank in time of peace, while the seaman who does not aspire to that promotion is to-day better-housed, better-fed and better-paid.

J. F. Merry

Decoration Day a Permanent Institution

By MR. WALTER PENNEY,
Division Commander, Massachusetts Sons of Veterans.

Memorial day, a Decoration day as it has come to be called, with all its hallowed sanctities, is deeply imbedded in the hearts and minds of the American people. We are a nation of heroes, worshipers and we love to lay our garlands of love and honor to our nation's saviors, and though the time will come when we will not be permitted to see them march our streets or even to mingle with them, yet so deep is the sentiment that the pleasure and beauty of the memorial service will continue.

Memorial day has reached that stage where it is not only a day of honor to the old veterans, but it is observed in general by the people as a day of special memory to the departed. Before this day was instituted our cemeteries were not as they now are, well kept and beautifully laid out, and the feeling has become established that there should be one day in the year of special effort on that line, and why not Memorial day, in the most beautiful season of the year?

The day will survive because it is the wish of the Grand Army of the Public, its institutions, that it should. I believe they never intended that it should die with the last veteran, but rather that it should survive and grow as an institution of sentiment.

It will live because there is officially connected with the G. A. R., and recognized by them, an organization that is, with each year, becoming more powerful in numbers, strength and morale—the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

In years to come it is to be one of the greatest orders in this land and the survival of Memorial day is its first duty. The veterans are satisfied that their work and memory are in safe hands and will continue so.

The American people love sentiment and their love for the old soldier is strong and his memory is deeply cherished. Future generations, I believe, will continue in the same path, and Memorial day, whether it be changed from a week day to a Sabbath day, will live for years to come, or until America shall have lost its honor, and when that time comes America as a nation will cease to live.

Walter Penney

Practical Christianity and the Preacher

By DR. C. F. AKED,
New Pastor of "Rockefeller Church," New York.

with thousands of little steel filings. "I hold the magnet," he would say, "and I draw to it the little particles of steel in the dirt." He meant, of course, that he aroused in his hearers that something that inspired them to be better men and women. I do not consider my hearers dust. They are much more to me. Neither is it a case of rich or poor. I do not see what that has to do with it. I do not ask a workingman to come to me as a workingman. I want him and all others to come simply as men and women, and give me their attention and intelligence—their naked peace, temperance, and right living.

To me the preacher and his congregation bear an intimate relation, one to the other. The thoughts of the people I preach to seem to come to me as a mist which I must give back to them as a flowing stream. I receive from them, but I must return more than they give. Is it not Desmosthenes who says that the preacher must bestow with his lips first, then with his feelings? A preacher must have this sense of personal contact. A man preaching with his nose buried in a manuscript can do nothing.



AN "EASY" REVISION

HOW TO LOWER THE TARIFF WITHOUT LEGISLATION.

The Concessions Sought by Germany Would, If Granted, Practically Permit Foreign Producers to Write American Tariff Rates to Suit Themselves.

That tariff revision downward is distinctly contemplated in connection with the pending negotiations with Germany may be accepted as an indisputable fact. The end and aim of the German clamor for a change in our customs administration methods has been and is now to obtain the admission of Germany's competitive exports into the American market at lower tariff rates than those heretofore exacted. No matter by what name it may be called, or in what manner the real purpose is masked by those having the matter in hand, the intention on both sides is that the exporters of Germany shall be afforded improved opportunities for the successful invasion of the American market.

It is well to keep this fact in mind, for it will help to a clearer understanding of the statements contained in an article which we reprint from the New York Journal of Commerce, of April 10, embodying the details of the so-called "provisional" for the extension for at least another year of the existing tariff treaty between the United States and Germany. The article referred to has all the appearance of being based upon exact official information. It reads as though Secretary Root had selected the Journal of Commerce as a medium for communicating to the public the truth regarding the concessions conveyed by the United States government to Germany, through Ambassador von Sternburg. The accuracy of this presentation is confirmed in a Berlin cablegram of April 12 and printed in the New York Herald of April 13, as follows:

"Berlin, Saturday.—It is reported in commercial and industrial circles that Baron Speck von Sternburg, German ambassador to Washington, who arrives in Berlin in a few days, is returning with a draft of a temporary agreement with the United States. This temporary agreement does not require the sanction of congress. It is alleged. It increases the concessions hitherto made by the United States government to Germany. The following are the main points:

It will no longer be necessary for exporters to report to American consuls, but American appraisers are directed to accept the attestations of the German chamber of commerce. The American special treasury agents will no longer operate in secret, but will be replaced by agents properly and officially accredited to the German government. Hearings by American general appraisers will in future not be confidential, but will be made public."

If it be true, as both the Herald and the Journal of Commerce agree in saying, that Germany has obtained the concessions set forth above, then tariff revision downward without legislation is near at hand. Taken altogether, these concessions practically permit the foreign exporter to determine what tariff his goods shall pay on entering the American market. Our duties being ad valorem, the foreign exporter fixes the duty when he fixes the value of invoices for export. Our government waives the right to dispute either the value fixed or the tariff paid. American consuls abroad no longer are permitted to call in question the value of export invoices. American special treasury agents will no longer concern themselves in the ascertainment either of production cost or of current wholesale values in the country of origin. Instead of operating secretly, as heretofore, the treasury agents must now work in the open, and, moreover, they must be directly accredited and be acceptable to the German government, precisely as our ambassadors and consuls are; and if, through the performance of their official duties, they should become persona non grata to the German government they will be promptly called home.

German chambers of commerce, small bodies made up of the very persons who have produced the goods, and are most interested in tariff evasion, are to fix export values! American consuls and American treasury agents in Germany are to accept these values without question, and appraising officers at American ports of entry, duly mindful of the fact that we are now dealing with Germany in a spirit of concession, will be very certain to avoid any unpleasant friction with state and treasury departments thoroughly committed to the policy of tariff concession.

As a matter of practical operation we might as well altogether dispense with consuls and special agents abroad and appraising officers at home. German chambers of commerce will perform all the functions of those officials.

Upon whose advice, upon what information have Secretary Root and Secretary Cortelyou acted in deciding that the tariff shall be reduced by the undervaluation plan? Perhaps the advice of the meat trust, the farm implement trust, the harvester trust, the flour mill trust, has been taken. Certainly not the advice of interests whose employment of millions of work people and investments of billions of capital are gravely menaced by this "easy" tariff revision."

TO LOWER COST OF LIVING.

Proposed Dicker Would Also Lower the Wherewith to Live.

It is possible that some of our national statesmen have a solution of the cost of living problem, though the people of the United States may not be enthusiastic about the method. Mr. Elihu Root, secretary of state, has arranged a treaty of peace with Germany pending tariff changes which he is to try to have made. The treaty of peace covers the willingness of Germany to continue to use products of ours which she must have. Of course, if we do not, sooner or later, lower some of our duties in favor of German exporters, Germany will refuse to buy from us the things that she cannot get along without. For example, rather than have us collect present duties on imports from Germany she will quit using our cotton; and, there being no other cotton for her to get, she will close all her mills, throw out of employment all the wage-earners employed there, and withdraw from the markets of the world where she is selling those manufactures, etc. Of course.

But since Secretary Root has arranged to try for a reduction of American duties Germany will consent for another year or so to buy from us what she absolutely must have or go out of business in certain lines that are of great and indispensable value to her.

Now, as for the program to lower the American duties for Germany. The plan is to put a reciprocity convention—such as we have with Cuba—into operation. When congress passes enabling legislation to permit such an arrangement, it would naturally need to do the same thing for other nations, else we should have some sorry trouble on our hands with England, France and other large buyers of our products and sellers to us of theirs. The "favored nation" treaties now in existence would make this imperative.

And, of course, this taking off the duties for all the great trading nations would let them come into this market and sell here things that the American people, prosperous beyond precedent, have been buying for nearly ten years from American producers. This would shut down American mills and factories. It would throw American wage-earners out of employment. It would diminish the purchasing power of the American market. With a large percentage of our own wage-earners out of work and with American capital once more idle there would be a steadily falling demand for all products of the mill and the factory and the farm. This would surely bring down the cost of living. The same sort of thing brought down the cost of living when we had the Wilson tariff law. Prices could be got so low in this way that anybody could buy almost anything for a song—if he had the money.

We suspect that the American people have not forgotten, however, that when you bring down the cost of living in this way—putting your own industries out of business and your own wage-earners out of employment, and taking foreign products of labor and capital instead of your own people's—the great question becomes not what a thing costs to buy in the market, but where in thunder you can get the money to buy it at any price.

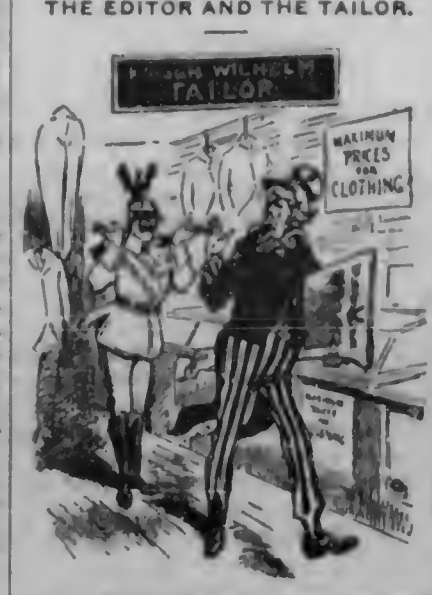
But, at any rate, the state department will go on with its program to bring down the cost of living.—New York Press

THE EDITOR AND THE TAILOR.

Uncle Sam.—You have doubled the price of your goods, and you offer to reduce the price 50 per cent. If I reduce my advertising rates 50 per cent. Is that the idea?

Kaiser Wilhelm.—The fact is as you have recited.

Uncle Sam.—But I have not raised my advertising rates, and if I reduce them I shall be getting just half what I am now getting, while you will be getting exactly what you got before you raised your prices. I don't do business that way. I'll get my clothes of some other tailor, and you can advertise in some other newspaper, provided you can find one that is foolish enough to consent to your terms. Good-day, sir."



Per Capita Foreign Trade.
"The United States has the highest tariff of all and the smallest per capita foreign trade."—Springfield Republican.

Yes; and it is getting richer faster than any nation on earth. Great Britain, with a per capita of foreign trade nearly three times that of the United States, would be bankrupt inside of ten years but for the interest on her foreign investments and the earnings of her shipping industry. Her per capita rate is probably ten times that of the United States. On the whole we had better not trade places with the United Kingdom, either as to economic policy or economic conditions. Guess we'll stand pat.

TEMPERANCE

CONVERTED BY A CHILD.

Saloonkeeper Who Threw His Liquor into the Sewer.

The tears and pleadings of his little daughter resulted in the conversion of J. E. Teany, proprietor of the principal saloon of Litchfield, Ill., at a revival meeting conducted by Evangelist E. E. Violet, and Teany dumped nearly \$1,000 worth of whisky, wines, and beer into the street in front of his place of business while more than a thousand residents of Litchfield looked on, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

As in hand, he superintended the



Dumping Out the Liquors.

smashing of kegs and barrels and bottles, while the crowd cheered him on, although Teany's course has made enemies for him, and both he and Evangelist Violet have received anonymous letters threatening their lives. None of this spirit, however, because manifest at the liberation of the liquor.

Mrs. Teany and her daughter stood at Teany's side while he lashed in keg after keg or sent his ax crashing through bottle after bottle of liquor. All of the Protestant ministers in the city also were there, having converted a large dross into an improvised pulpit, from which they cheered on the work of destruction.

Several hundred dollars' worth of high priced cordials started the sacrifice. True, many at the outskirts of the throng looked upon it all as a wicked waste, and watched with thirst, puckering lips how hundreds of priceless drinks went into the street, but they were far too few in numbers to make a demonstration of protest or to secure a portion of the sacrifice.

Then came barrels of wines and whiskies, and the fragrant stream that started seaward in the gutter became swollen as a flood, with mingling red and white and brown. Last of all came several kegs of beer, and the foaming amber liquid washed down the seemingly unslated pavement.

When the last drop had been spilled Teany uttered a fervent "Amen" and Mrs. Teany and the daughter joined in with even greater fervor, while the crowd cheered anew.

Then some one suggested a song, and soon the strains of "America" were taken up by 1,000 voices. Then Evangelist Violet made a stirring address.

Teany was the hero of the hour. He was obliged to review the great host of people, and for nearly an hour stood on the dais shaking hands. His conversion was brought about by the revival at the Christian church which has thoroughly stirred the city. The saloonkeeper at once renounced the liquor traffic, and believed it would be a sin for him to sell any more liquor. Yielding to his convictions, he was determined to destroy what liquor he had on hand despite the efforts of his enemies to thwart his purpose. He received many anonymous letters threatening his life, which only increased his determination to humiliate the traffic. Friends of the saloons here swear vengeance, and some believe that Teany's life is in peril.

Saloons Spread Disease.
Says a writer in the Medical Record: "It has been proved more or less conclusively that pulmonary tuberculosis is spread by the agency of public houses in Great Britain, and this is probably also the case to a lesser extent in regard to saloons in America. Although the saloons here are far cleaner and better ventilated than those of Great Britain, there are many in which diseased and unwashed loafers spend a great part of their time."

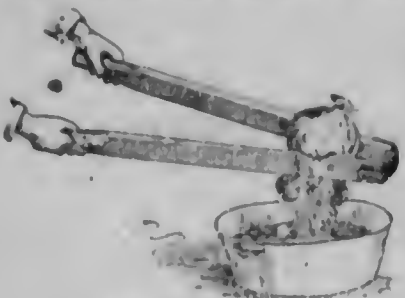
Bane of French Industries.
Drunkennes has a strong hold upon the great French industrial centers. In many of the large manufacturing towns the women are fast following the example of the men, and even the children's labor is made to assist both on the road to ruin. It is estimated that at Lillo, 25 out of every 100 men, and 12 out of every 100 women are confirmed drunkards.

POULTRY AND BEES

A SIMPLE WAX PRESS.

Where There Is Not Much Wax to Press It Is All Right.

There is a little kink I perceive in rendering old and black combs. I used the Swiss extractor; and after all the wax had run out possible from the extractor the refuse was dumped, steaming hot, into a burlap sack, the sack being tied up close to the stinging. The bag was then held by one



The Press In Use.

person, and another applied the pressure. While under pressure, just about as much wax was squeezed out as came from the extractor, says Lee Culture, and the pressure was obtained very cheaply. Two sticks were pulled together at one end by a leather hinge, the other ends used as handles, when a mighty pressure could be brought to bear on the hot refuse. The one who held the sack kept twisting and the squeezer kept squeezing, so to speak.

FEATHERING OF CHICKS.

It Is Exhausting Growth and Healthy Feeding Is Necessary.

The sooner the young chick develops his feathers and gets rid of his down the better. The time in which the chick is putting out feathers is considered a critical time in his life. It is therefore necessary to give him nutritious food as he can build the feathers as soon as possible. A part of the food must be very good to help him in this work, which comes as an extra strain at this time. The best food for a chick is a mixture of corn meal and wheat. There is no other way to do than to give the very best food that can be given, those foods rich in body building material. Skim milk is good.

But feeding of corn meal is common on some farms, the young chicks being given a very large amount of this kind of food. With corn meal, says Prairie Farmer, the chick has to digest a great deal of food to get the amount of nitrogen needed for the building of the feathers, and the feathers are rich in nitrogen. One of the best feeds at this time is oatmeal.

POULTRY NOTES.

Keep poultry houses clean and orderly.

A pound of poultry can be grown at less cost than a pound of beef, and is worth more.

In setting hens, it is very important to provide dry earth, mixed with lime powder, in the bottom of the box or barrel.

Feed your poultry on raw onions, chopped fine, mixed with other feed, once a week. It is better than a dozen cures for cholera.

Many young ladies who are seeking situations as clerks, teachers or salesladies, can find more profitable and healthy employment in raising poultry.

Scour milk and butter milk are excellent food for all kinds of poultry, especially turkeys, ducks and geese. When thickened with shorts, bran or meal, it is a very nourishing diet for young fowls.

Give the boys and girls an interest in the poultry yard. Let them have a share of the profits, to clothe themselves with. It will teach them self-reliance, business methods and give a powerful incentive in keeping it in at home.

Quantities of chickens are collected on that never hatch, every spring for want of a little common sense in this very thing. A simple nest of hay or shavings on a bare floor will not answer. The hen who steals her nest knows how to do it and hatch ten out of every dozen eggs. Provide something to hold the heat under the eggs while the hen leaves the nest to feed, and make it easy for the hen to supply her want without abusing herself too long from the nest.—Indiana Farmer.

Save the feathers; goose feathers are always high and duck feathers are worth almost as much. Turkey tail feathers bring from 30 to 40 cents per pound, being used in making feather dusters. Even colored chicken feathers are worth saving, although they sometimes get down to five cents per pound. While Plymouth Rock feathers have brought 28 cents per pound. In picking chickens, suspend them so you can stand up, and have a barrel at your side to drop in the clean dry feathers.

Facing the Hives.

Hives should never be faced toward the north. In northern latitudes, a northern exposure in winter is almost sure to result in the loss of the colony, from the rigorous north wind blowing in at entrance, and the confinement of the bees, caused by the entrances being shaded on mild, sunny days when the bees in hives facing southward fly freely.

HOW MANY FRAMES?

Many Conditions to Be Considered in Determining the Question.

A correspondent asks what size bee hives are best, eight or ten frame. This gives me an opportunity to discuss hives, a subject that is very old, yet recurring again and again in the minds of beginners, writes Eugene Seacor. It is a question that cannot be answered in a word. Locality, management and the kind of honey produced all have a bearing on the answer. If one winters his bees out doors a larger hive is desirable than if he carries them into a cellar in the fall and out again in the spring, because bees consume more food out doors than in a cellar where the temperature is kept at a uniform degree and just right.

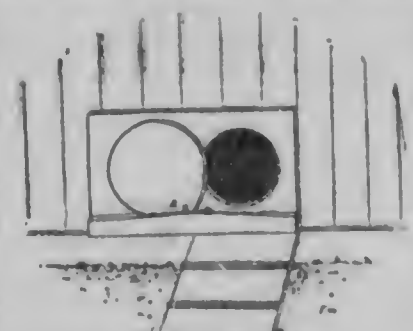
Ample stores are always desirable, and with a large hive there is pretty sure to be more honey stored in the brood chamber, and consequently the bees are more certain to have enough. And when one is working for extracted honey exclusively the large size of brood chamber isn't so objectionable, because one can empty the outside frames if necessary, but if one winters indoors and is compelled to carry those large ten-frame hives in and out in his arms, alone, it is no easy job. Another thing, if one is working for comb honey, a broader chamber may be so large that the bees will put a great deal of the best honey where the manager does not want it.

Therefore, for comb honey and cellar wintering I prefer an eight-frame hive. If the climate is mild enough to winter the bees on their summer stands with or without packing, and if extracted honey is wanted there would be no objection to a larger hive. The eight-frame Langstroth hive is probably used by more beekeepers than any other style.

DOOR FOR HEN HOUSE.

One of Simple Construction Which Will Work Smoothly.

But few small doors can be so arranged that they work smoothly with out binding and the fingerless arrangement such as shown in this sketch is quite a convenience. The door consists of one piece of one-inch plank which is about 12 inches in diameter and covers an opening ten inches



Handy Door for Hen House.

across. The door rests on a cleat, the upper side of which just fits the side of the door. It will usually remain shut when closed, without additional fastening, but if need be a hole may be bored through both door and the frame surrounding the opening and a pin inserted.

SETTING HEN AND BROOD.

Managing setting hens is not so hard as some people think. The most practical points are to have a good hen. Don't set a wild hen. After having selected the hen, then comes the nest box. A very good method is to use a small store box about the right size and place about one inch of earth in the bottom, then put in the fine straw. This makes a good nest. My reason for using earth, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer, is that it holds the moisture and helps keep lice away.

After having the nest ready place 13 eggs in it if the hen is medium size and 15 if large. Fasten the hen on so other hens will not disturb her. Let her off every morning on the ground if possible. If this can't be done, by all means give her some dust to scratch in. For feed, give her corn and plenty of grit. About the 21st day you will find a nest full of lively chicks if the eggs were fertile and proper care has been given the hen. When the chicks are dry, place hen and chicks in a dry coop and feed them often.

Scaly Legs.

Scaly legs is caused by an insect that burrows under the scales and digs out a home. There he sucks the blood of the bird and increases in number. The frenzied bird pecks at the scales to ally the irritation and is unable to get at the mischief-maker. The bird must suffer a great deal from this sort of a covered attack. The poultry raiser should be humane enough to at once take the case in hand as soon as the disease makes itself manifest. It is not a disease except in common parlance, but merely the evidence of an insect attack. Greasing the legs two or three times a week and rubbing the grease under the scales will kill off the concealed marauder.

Raise a Few Sunflowers.

Raise a few sunflowers. The seed adds to the variety of poultry feed, balancing the common grains. Then birds fed sunflower seed have a plumage which cannot be improved upon.

Watch the Flock.

There is not much danger from diseases and pests where the watchful shepherd is in charge, but slipshod methods will let trouble into any flock.

MOSES CALLED TO DELIVER ISRAEL

Sunday School Lesson for June 2, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT Exodus 3:1-14. Memory verses, 2-4.

HOLDERS TENT. "And he said, Certainly I will be with thee." Exodus 3:12. "I will be with thee." The common chronology places Moses at the age of 40, B. C. 1527. His wife was 40 years later, B. C. 1487 or 1491. Others place it near 1300 or even 1200.

PLACE. The portion of the land of Midian where Moses spent the 40 years was probably the southeastern part of the Sinai peninsula. The burning bush was on Mount Sinai, between the two arms of the Red sea. Sinai and Horeb are interchangeable terms, though some think Sinai to be one of the mountains in the mountain district called Horeb.

THE PHARAOH. The Pharaoh when Moses left Egypt was probably Ramses II, the son of Menphut, who was probably the Pharaoh when Moses was called to deliver Israel.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

"The bush burning, yet not consumed, has always been regarded as an emblem of Israel in Egypt. Moses, in his farewell blessing of the tribes, could find no richer benediction of the sons of Joseph than to wish for them 'the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush.' The Church of Scotland, therefore, has not made an inappropriate or unwarranted use of this emblem, when, looking at her own history, how she was cradled in persecution, she has put upon her banner a representation of the burning bush, with the legend: 'See taken consummation.' Yet it was not consumed."—W. M. Taylor.

Moses' Objections and Their Answers.—Vs. 11-14; also to Ex. 5:17.

Moses may have known that Ramses II, had been succeeded by his son Menphut, a much weaker ruler; but he understood thoroughly the mighty power of Egypt, and, conscious of his own insignificance, it is small wonder that he began to bring forward objections to God's amazing proposal.

First Objection, Moses' Insignificance. V. 2. "Who am I, that I shall go into Pharaoh?" An exile under sentence of death, a shepherd, 80 years old going to a magnificent court from which he had been absent 40 years, an old man attempting the stupendous task of freeing 2,000,000 slaves and organizing them into a nation. No wonder Moses faltered.

First Answer, God's Presence. V. 12. "Certainly I will be with thee." That same power before which Moses was hiding his face would go with him to confront his enemies.

Second Answer, God's purpose. "Ye shall serve God upon this mountain." The fixing of that future meeting place would serve to give confidence to Moses by showing a real, clear purpose on the part of God.—Margaret.

Second Objection, the People's Idolatry. V. 13. Moses remembered how ignorant the Hebrews were concerning the God of their fathers. When he brought them a message from God, they would be sure to ask: "What is his name?" The Egyptians had various gods, and Israel, long used to their practices, would be sure to ask after the name of the God whose messenger Moses was. How was he to be named to them?—Alford.

Answer, the Name of the One God. V. 14. "What a grand image or some outward symbol was to all other nations, that a name, and a name only, was to the Israelite."—Hanna. The name God revealed to Moses was not unknown before (Gen. 22:14), but it was filled with a new meaning. "I AM THAT I AM."

Third Objection, the People's incredulity. Moses foresaw (Ex. 4:1) that the people would not believe his story, and, as 40 years before, would refuse to follow his lead.

Answer, the Gift of Miraculous Power. "What is that in thine hand?" Jehovah asked; and bestowed upon the common shepherd's staff the power to become a serpent at the bidding of Moses, while the hand itself, thrust into his bosom, became white with leprosy, and thrust in again, became sound once more. One other miracle, the turning of water into blood, was definitely promised.

Fourth Objection, Moses' Slowness of Speech. Moses foresaw that the great task would require much talking, and he was not an orator. Answer: "Who hath made man's mouth?" was Jehovah's grand reply. Doubtless if Moses had accepted the assurance, God would have developed the oratorical power that he certainly possessed, and he would not have been obliged to share with another the glory that God meant for him alone. The Great Task Is Begun.—Ex. 4: 18:31; chapters 5 and 6. Obtaining Jehovah's consent to his return, and leaving his wife and children in their safe home, Moses set out upon his perilous undertaking. He was met by Aaron and the two old men, after an affectionate greeting, formed their plans for the campaign that was to mean so much to the world.

Practical Points.

Every one has a work for which God sets him apart, as truly as Moses. No one else can do your work. God does not always disclose a man's work early in life. Nothing is gained by moving ahead of God's time, as Moses did in his first attempt. Too fast in music is as bad as too slow. God knows best how to prepare us for our life work. If we are in the course of duty, God's call to great things may come at any time, while we are about our commonest tasks.

CHOKED BY THE BLINDING SMOKE.

FIREMEN PUT UP BRAVEST FIGHT OF THEIR LIVES.

Fire Originated in Sub-Basement Filled With Desks Packed in Excelsior, Oil and Carbon Paper.

New York, May 15.—Sixty firemen, practically every man in seven fire companies, were overcome by smoke in fighting a fire in the Remington typewriter building at 325 Broadway. More than a score of the men were taken to hospitals, where 16 of them remain.

It was one of the hardest fights New York firemen have had, and never was there more bravery shown.

The fire originated in an unexplained way in the sub-basement, which was filled with desks packed in excelsior, oil and carbon paper. These threw off great masses of choking smoke, which made it impossible for the men to reach the seat of the fire. By companies the men attempted to descend into the basement, only to be overcome by the smoke, and the next detachment was compelled to carry the unconscious men up to the sidewalk.

Men half conscious themselves, groped in the smoke-choked cellar by the light of lanterns, found their comrades and struggled with them up the ladders to the sidewalk, only to fall swooning, but ready to return to the light after they got a breath of fresh air. Among those in the hospital several are in a serious condition, although it is thought all will recover. It was not until the sub-basement was practically full of water that the fire was controlled. The loss will amount to not more than \$10,000.

POISON CARRIED IN POCKET.

And Pittsburgh Steel Man Fell Dying On Way To Prison.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 15.—George Robinson, a well-known steel man, and one of the principal owners of the Eleanor Steel Co., died suddenly in Blairville intersection while being brought here to undergo a sentence of six months in jail. It is believed he committed suicide. Together with his brother John he was found guilty of defrauding a number of persons in a stock transaction. He was sentenced six months ago, and at that time, as he was being led from the courtroom, an officer took a loaded revolver from him after a struggle. The case was appealed to the superior court, which handed down an adverse decision. John was placed in jail, but George could not be found.

Later he was located near his home in California, Pa., and an officer started with him for this city. In Blairville intersection he died suddenly. When John heard of his brother's death he said: "It is no more than I expected. He carried a bottle of poison in his pocket all the time, and declared that he would end his life rather than serve his sentence."

Special Stamp Will Not Be Needed.

Washington, May 15.—Pursuant to an act of the last session of congress, Postmaster General Meyer issued an order that on and after July 1 next, if there is attached to any letter or package of mail matter 10 cents' worth of stamps of any denomination with the words "Special Delivery" written or printed on the envelope or covering in addition to the postage required for ordinary delivery, the article will be handled as if it bore a regulation special delivery stamp.

Georgia Mob Outwitted.

Darien, Ga., May 15.—When the passenger train arrived there was a mob aboard of about 100 men, who came to Darien from Glenville with the avowed intention of lynching the negro Lee Holmes, who killed E. A. Sands, of Glenville, at Darien Junction last Saturday. The authorities, however, heard of the intended visit and moved the prisoner to Brunswick for safe keeping. After looking through the jail the mob returned home.

Fright Killed Housewife.

Kankakee, Wis., May 15.—Mrs. Barbara Schrieber was frightened to death during a thunderstorm. Mrs. Schrieber was sleeping in the house with her four children when a bolt of lightning struck the house, tearing away a chimney. The falling bricks and rending of the boards so frightened the woman that she died almost immediately.

Panama Strike Continues.

Panama, May 15.—The strike of the steam shovel workers, the men demanding \$200 per month, instead of their present salary of \$210, continues. Col. Goethals, the chief engineer, is endeavoring to replace the strikers with mechanics now employed in the shops.

Three In One Day.

Baton Rouge, La., May 15.—Ernest Blanchard, brother of Miss Mollie Blanchard, the famous confederate singer, was drowned here. Two negroes were also drowned.

Mob Is Feared.

Lincoln, Neb., May 15.—Hert Phillips, who, it is charged, at Decatur, this state, killed W. F. Cowley, a farmer, and his wife, was arrested near the scene of his crime, and will be brought to the penitentiary here, as the Decatur authorities fear a mob.

There'll Be No Strike.

Denver, May 15.—There will be no strike of the tralumen of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. A conference lasting until late Tuesday wound up with an agreement that there would be no strike.

Berea College 1853 1904

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, a year, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, a year to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overboots, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.25 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$23.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.00; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$37.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinmore.

Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

Before a teacher can rightly assign lessons there are some things he must know, if not absolutely at least approximately: First what the whole work of the school is; Second, what each grade should accomplish this term; Third, how much of this entire work should be assigned each day. Here is where a great deal of wisdom is needed. Children can not do as much the first days of the term as they can later. Lessons must be assigned accordingly. The teacher must also know whether the children are bright or dull, whether there is any physical or mental deficiency and take it into account. It is not necessary that all these be worked out each day but yesterday's judgment should be revised to suit today's knowledge.

Now to actually assign the lesson it is not sufficient to say, "take the next lesson" or "take to the bottom of page so-and-so." Pupils should be told exactly what to do with the lesson assigned. Suppose for example you are assigning a reading lesson. Your instructions may be something as follows: Take all of lesson "twenty." Read it over carefully until you are sure you can tell it all readily without the book. If there are any words whose meanings you do not know write them down on your slate or note book. Be able to spell every word in the lesson. Practice reading it until you are pretty sure you can read it without stumbling or halting.

Assigning a geography lesson:

The lesson for tomorrow begins at page twenty-two and extends to the bottom of page twenty-four. Read the descriptive parts until with proper questioning you can tell it all; study the picture on page twenty-four until you can tell everything in it, what it signifies and why it should accompany this lesson; write down in a list the words that seem hardest and bring them to the class with you; there is no map to make or draw in this lesson.

Assigning a number lesson to a class somewhat advanced:

Solve all problems to the 21st, beginning with the 11th; bring a written solution of the 15th and 18th to the class; be able to tell exactly how these problems are solved; observe the constant use of principles already learned. In the examples of business transactions notice if the prices are about as we usually find them.

To a beginning class.

Place on the board such combinations as they can master something like the following:

1+1=	3+1=	4+1=
1-1=	3-1=	4-1=
2+1=	3+2=	4+2=
2-1=	3-2=	4-2=
2+2=	3+3=	4+3=
2-2=	3-3=	4-3=
		4+4=
		4-4=, etc.

In the recitation the children may be taught to make these combinations concrete as follows: If John has one apple, and his mother gives him one more he will have two apples, because one plus one are two.

If Mary has three pennies and spends one for candy she will have two pennies left, because three minus one are two, etc. When they can do this readily they may be asked to make similar stories for the combinations on the board using familiar objects as apples, pennies, balls, tops and the like. This will teach them to think and to apply their knowledge as they acquire it.

It is not convenient in a work like this to do more than make a few suggestions of a general nature such as the above but the subject is none the less important and should receive the most careful and constant attention of the teacher. No lesson should ever be assigned carelessly.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

Raising Raspberries.

By Francis O. Clark.

No doubt many of our Kentucky farmers have tried the raising of raspberries, with an unsatisfactory result. If such has been the case we need to discover if possible, the conditions which have proven to be harmful. Perhaps the soil was not of the right kind, or diseases destroyed the vines. Let me ask those who have never tried to raise these berries: Have you neglected an opportunity to make easy money, and enjoy good sauce in the cold winter months?

Let us consider some of the important things to be considered in setting out our patch. The soil should be a sandy or clay loam, rich, fairly moist yet well drained. If your bushes grow too large, you can conclude that the soil is too rich or contains more water than is necessary. If they do not grow large enough, the conclusion is, that the soil is not rich enough or does not contain enough water.

The patch should have a cool place where it is protected from the hot winds and from the long days of hot sunshine. New plants can be made by taking the suckers which grow around the old plants, in the case of the red berry. With the black raspberry the long canes are bent over and fastened in the ground by a shovel full of dirt, this should be done in the fall, and in the spring a new plant will have formed and can be cut off from the old one and reset. The rows should be 6 feet apart and the plants 5 feet apart in the row. Keep the ground well cultivated and free from all weeds. At the end of the first season pinch off the ends of the longest canes, this will cause side branches to form. Set out the new bed in the spring, so as to allow one season's growth before winter. Pruning should be done late in the fall. Do not leave more than six or eight canes, and cut the ends off from these about 4 feet from the ground. Cut out all canes when two years old, as they take food, room, and are liable to cause disease which will destroy the whole bush.

The most common diseases are, Cane blight, Orange rust and Anthracnose. Canes which have dead leaves should be cut out and burned as soon as discovered. Orange rust can be remedied by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, early in the spring, and again in two weeks. All berries should be pinched off as soon as ripe, and not left to attract the birds or to dry on the bushes.

The Great Lakes Fleet.

A hardy breed of men doing their duty as they find it, the sailors of the great lakes are more and more in demand to man the new fleets that are building every year. While the shipyards of the sea coast were waiting over the dearth of business, the shipyards of the lakes booked orders for 31 steel vessels for the season of 1906, in size from six to twelve hundred tons capacity, with a total value of \$14,000,000.—Outing Magazine.

Speed of Cloud Travel.

A member of the staff of the Blue Hill observatory, near Boston, has reported that observations made there show that the average speed, with which clouds between 8,000 and 9,000 feet high move is 60 miles an hour in midsummer and 110 miles an hour in midwinter. The swiftest flight of a cloud yet measured was 230 miles an hour.

Expectation Always Allevs.

We love to expect, and when expectation is either disappointed or gratified, we want to be again expecting.—Johnson.

Puzzle for Corean Seers.

A good deal of curiosity was aroused a few days ago near the office of the Chosen Shimpo by the birth of a kitten with two heads and three eyes. The Coreans, who are very superstitious, are wondering what this portends.—Corea Daily News.

Broad-Minded Views.

One bit in Robert Louis Stevenson's Valima prayers is good advice: "Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge," he says; "give us strength to forgive and to persevere. Offenders ourselves, give us grace to forgive offenses. Forgetful, help us to bear with the forgetfulness of others."

To Remove Iron Rust.

A simple remedy for iron rust stain is to be found in common cream of tartar. If this is sprinkled on the stain and the damaged goods then allowed to remain in the sun for a little time the spot will be found to have disappeared. If the first application should prove unsuccessful a second will be almost sure to remove the stain.—Suburban Life.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Tersley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Here Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., May 20.—At the head of the grave of the late Colonel James E. Pepper, a noted distiller and turfman, will be erected a monument that will be adorned with the statue of his wife, Mrs. Ella Offutt Pepper. The contract for the monument has just been closed. A cast of Mrs. Pepper's features will be taken next week, and a sculptor put to work at once to complete the model before fall. The statue will be erect and will crown a plinth marble shaft.

Mrs. Pepper is a noted beauty, and before her marriage to Colonel Pepper traveled abroad, where she was regarded by many critics as the most beautiful woman to visit Europe from America. Before his death Colonel Pepper exacted the promise from Mrs. Pepper that she permit her statue to rest on the monument at the head of his grave.

TWIN TROTTERS

Unusual Exhibition on the Breeders' Track at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., May 14.—In training at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association's track in this city are a pair of twin trotters, Star Prodigal and Starless Prodigal. So far as can be learned they are the only twin trotters ever trained, and if given records will be the only twin trotters in the list.

They are both bays, by Prodigal (2:16), dam Kathleen Rogers, the dam of Senorita, trial 2:08 3/4; Mullawn, trial 2:12 3/4; Martha Simons, 2:20; Ashawn, 2:24; and J. Allerton, 2:26. No trotters have been taken up to be trained this year that have created more interest than these twins. With the exception of a star in the forehead of Star Prodigal and the absence of the star in the forehead of Starless Prodigal, they are perfect matches in type, conformation, size and color.

SAFETY COUPLINGS

Are Demanded by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—At the suggestion of the Attorney general of the United States and upon the request of the interstate commerce commission District Attorney George Durelle has filed suits against the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway company and the Illinois Central railroad company under the safety appliance act.

The petition recites that by the reason of the ineffectiveness of the coupling apparatus it is necessary for a man to get between the cars and make the couplings and uncouplings, all of which, the petition alleges is in conflict with section of the interstate commerce law dealing with safety appliances.

LOCKED IN HIS OWN JAIL

City Jailor at Newport Undergoes a Novel Experience.

Newport, Ky., May 14.—As a result of anti-gambling agitation in Newport a peculiar situation developed in connection with numerous arrests. Chief Lickert, assisted by nearly every member of the police force, raided a crap game almost opposite police headquarters. The proprietor and about twenty-five well known citizens were caught, several of whom claimed to be only spectators, and every cell in the jail was crowded. City Jailor Ben Ploeger was among those captured, and he experienced the unusual sensation of being locked up in his own jail. It was found necessary to release Ploeger on bond so that he could in turn officially release the others as fast as bond was offered.

WANTS BIG CONVENTION

Louisville Going After Democratic Quadrennial Meeting.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee, was one of the guests of honor at the twentieth annual banquet of the Commercial club last night, at which the movement to secure the national Democratic convention for 1908 took definite shape. Mr. Taggart in a speech assured the members of the club that he was fully convinced as to the capability of Louisville to handle the convention, both in the matter of hotel accommodations and an auditorium. The members of the club voted \$5,000 as the nucleus of a fund to be used toward securing the convention.

Oldest Dog Dead at Twenty-one.

Lexington, Ky., May 17.—Cutie, age twenty-one, the oldest dog in the world, it is said, had to be put to death here. To end its sufferings a veterinarian muzzled its mouth with a sack which was saturated with chloroform. The dog belonged to James (Captain) Long, who preceded Cutie to the grave only three years.

NOVEL DETECTIVE SCHEME

How a Cartoon Led to Apprehension of Alleged Crook.

Berlin, May 20.—The arrest at Zurich, Switzerland, May 13, of an alleged American swindler, Charles Harnstall, who is believed by the police to be Carl Huber, of Mannheim, followed a unique piece of detective work. Harnstall, or Huber lived in a fashionable boarding house at Munich, where he became engaged to a young German woman, who loaned him her bank account of \$15,250, after which he disappeared. The police were unable to find a photograph of the fugitive, but the woman informed them that he bore a striking resemblance to a cartoon in a humorous weekly. Thereupon the Munich police photographed the picture and sent copies to the authorities of many cities. The police of Zurich arrested Harnstall on the strength of his resemblance to the person depicted in the cartoon.

HE GAVE IT UP.

Though Surrounded by Luxury Aged Man Tires of Life.

New York, May 20.—Surrounded by every evidence of luxury, but apparently despondent because of advancing years, Edwin M. Bidwell, a photographer and publisher, ended his life by taking poison. His body was found in handsomely furnished apartments in West 106th street. Scattered around the room were photographs of scores of New York society people, a note addressed to Albert G. Vanderbilt, another to a young woman to whom he had been devoted for several years, and a third, which read: "My mind is sound, but my body is weak. I am no longer capable of making a living."

Mr. Bidwell was about 60 years of age. The furnishings in his apartments were of sufficient value to have kept him in good circumstances for years.

WORK OF MISSIONS

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Hears Encouraging Report.

Nashville, Tenn., May 20.—The work of the Mission board of the M. E. Church, South, was concluded after the adoption of a plan for the inauguration of home missions and the appointment of the fund to be raised for the work in the foreign field during the ensuing ecclesiastical year. The vacancy in the board of directors of the training school occasioned by the death of Bishop John J. Tigert was followed by the election of Bishop Seth Ward of Texas. Rev. J. F. McCulloch was re-elected Supt. of the institution. The total amount appropriated to the mission conferences for the ensuing year was \$383,483 and the total of the amount to be raised by the home conferences is \$366,531.50.

An Interesting Decision.

San Antonio, Tex., May 20.—Federal District Judge Maxey instructed the jury to acquit Robert Michael, charged with purchasing an overcoat from a soldier, holding that clothing issued to enlisted men becomes their personal property and that the purchase therefore by a civilian does not constitute an offence under the federal statutes. It is an offence, however, for the soldier to sell his property and the law as the court construes it in this case, provides that the property purchased by the defendant may be summarily seized by the government.

Conditions in Guatemala.

Mexico City, May 20.—Conditions in Guatemala are said to be growing worse daily. The government has a monopoly on all industrial public securities. Meat is selling at \$2.50 a kilo (two and a fifth pounds). A general peonage system has been put into force and all work is done under government supervision. Plantations are going to ruin and economic conditions are declared to be chaotic.

Sues Steamship Company.

New York, May 20.—Dr. Chalmers Prentice of Chicago announces that he has instituted suit against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company for \$250,000 damages because the master of the steamer Koening Luise caused the burial at sea of the body of the plaintiff's wife. Mrs. Prentice died on the vessel April 27 and against the protests of her daughter the body was cast into the sea.

Minister Gamboa Withdrawing.

Mexico City, May 20.—Word has reached this capital that the Mexican gunboat Tampico has left Salina Cruz for the port of San Jose de Guatemala. There she will be boarded by Minister Gamboa, who until recently was Mexico's representative in Guatemala. The minister will be taken to the port of Acajutla and from there will proceed by rail to the city of San Salvador.

Prominent Newspaper Man Dead. Clarksburg, W. Va., May 17.—Samuel H. Baker, adjutant-general of this state and one of the prominent newspaper men of West Virginia, is dead at his home here. He was business manager of the Clarksburg Daily Telegram. A military funeral will probably be held at Parkersburg.

Alleged Dynamiter Arrested. Ruston, La., May 20.—Mack Reisinger, an employee of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railway has been arrested charged with having dynamited the home of the negro, Cook, on Sunday last which resulted in the death of five and the injury of four others.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00
7 1/2 Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth.....	.55
White Rose Flour, per Sack.....	.50
12 Pint Cans.....	.15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

If You Are Looking For Bargains You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Ultra Values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

Moye's Cash Store, Berea, Ky.

Thraud Redlad.

I have for service at my home in BEREa Thraud Redlad, sire Top Notcher Corrector No. 39991, son of Tip Top Notcher No. 20729 and

Fair View Maud, No. 74788; dam Flashy No. 121454, daughter of Sadies Red Lad No. 27876 and Choice II No. 71832. Terms \$1.00.

David Bengel.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Regiment took in the Civil War

The 11th, a squad of Company H, with Captain Smallwood and myself

by request of old Mr. Henry, a citizen, attended the funeral and assisted in burying his daughter, the bride of Sergeant Garland, Second Kentucky Battery, who had died suddenly two weeks after her marriage. The society of able-bodied citizens in neighborhood made our presence a matter of necessity. Without our aid the burial would have been a disastrous task for the few old men and little boys. The beautiful corpse and impressive service, by an army chaplain, the grief-stricken husband, the mourning parents and sisters, made it indeed a solemn scene.

That evening the men's knapsacks were thrown off a train in a heap, near the fort. There was some confusion, each trying to be first to secure his individual property. Many mistakes were made, but all were soon rectified without ill humor. Old soldiers learn to be very patient with comrades.

The 15th a few of the Eighth were in the neighborhood, trading, and ran into a squad of bushwhackers. Our boys dropped behind a fence and prepared for an attack, but the Johnnies fled. The same day they stole Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew's horse from a citizen, to whom the Colonel had loaned his faithful "old Dan," the same formerly owned and rode by Colonel Matthews. Many of the battalion beside the lieutenant-colonel regretted his loss.

On the 16th of October, some excitement, and much indignation was manifested in camp, at a shocking proposition by one Stout to two of his comrades, that as the bushwhackers were known to be lurking about the neighborhood, they three should get one Rice, (who had saved about all of his wages), out with them foraging, kill and rob him, and report that the bushwhackers had done the deed. But he had evidently chosen upright, honest boys for pals, they believing him to be in dead earnest, divulged the wicked proposition to a few officers, who, after thorough investigation, thought it best to place Stout under arrest on a charge of criminal intent to

murder. This was done partly for the safety of Stout, for many of his comrades had threatened to shoot him the first suspicious movement he should make. We have ever entertained doubts of his real intentions, and hope he stated facts in saying that he was "only joking" but the Eighth boys deemed that too serious a matter for jesting.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Mrs. Rogers Entertains Main Chapel

The students of the main chapel were given a rare treat on Monday, May 13. They met in the chapter room where Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers, whom most of us know and love to call "Mother" Rogers, read one of her own stories, "How Jack Went to College," to the students.

Those who had not known Mrs. Rogers, felt that she was one of us, when she told how she had come as a bride to Berea in the early years. She had a little book knowledge but lacked many things which are so necessary to a good wife and a true mother. The Kentucky people were very kind and helpful to the strange little woman who came to cast her lot with them.

The story, read, told of the struggle of a poor mountain boy, Jack, at Berea College in its earliest days. Jack was the oldest of the children and the main dependence of the family. He longed for an education and had heard of the school down in the Glade District where such boys as he were welcomed. It was a thing to be dreamed of, but he dared not voice his dream, much less hope for their realization. His mother could not read nor write but her keen eyes sought out his secret, her mother love recognized no obstacles nor impossibilities. Seconded by the self sacrifice of his sisters, who gladly gave up coveted pleasures and accepted cheerfully more drudgery the mother sent her boy, with her blessing, out to the great world at Berea.

A good many of the audience could have given like experience of the home sickness that overwhelmed Jack in his strange environment, the anxiety as to how to meet expenses, the comfort in learning that he could see his way thru college, the hope that the wood pile would be as unfailing as the widow's cruse of oil.

Jack's terrible temptation and his victory aroused an inspiration to be equally true and noble. It was a sweet, solemn hour and each one felt that Mother Rogers had given a message not soon to be forgotten.

RUEF PLEADED GUILTY

TO CHARGE OF EXTORTION, AND ASKS FOR CHANCE TO ATONE.

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURTROOM.

Asked That Jury Be Dismissed and Trial Abandoned—Sentence Will Be Pronounced in Two Weeks.

San Francisco, May 16.—Abraham Ruef, better known as Abe Ruef, the acknowledged adviser of Mayor Schmitz and once the recognized dictator of municipal affairs in San Francisco, pleaded guilty to the charge of extortion in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court. Sentence will be pronounced upon him two weeks hence.

After a private conference with his four attorneys in Judge Dunne's private chambers, and after they had drawn from him his case, because of the resolution he had taken to change his plea and avoid trial, Ruef, to the utter astonishment of the prosecution, arose in court and announced in a dramatic address that after long and earnest consideration he had determined to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. He asked that the jury be dismissed and the trial abandoned.

It is said that Ruef had prepared a few moments before Judge Dunne's chambers opened. He showed in his voice, in the expression on his face, in his quiet and featureless attitude and by his tears that again and again overpowered his eyes, the great emotion and utter humiliation that he had suffered. The pathos of the scene was commiserated to the crowd that thronged the courtroom.

Tears sprang to the eyes of veteran newspaper men, who have been lifelong acquaintances and whose papers have conducted against him and his political associates a long and bitter campaign for the purification of municipal affairs. The accused man was several times all but overcome by emotion. When he reached the final words of his address—"I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty and enter the contrary plea"—his voice was sunk to a whisper. But so intense was the silence that it reached to the far corner of the room.

Though Abraham Ruef has formally disavowed himself to be guilty of the crime in which he was about to be tried, he nevertheless proclaims his innocence. He confesses that he is guilty of having conspired at the corruption in municipal affairs but he denies, with all the emphasis a man in his unhappy condition can command, that he is guilty of the crime of extortion against him.

He declares that his sole motive in getting himself in open court was to save the lives of those who are near and dear to him, his aged father and mother, his maiden sister and a niece.

"LONG TIME."

Calmly Said the Boy, When Sentenced to Ninety-Nine Years in Prison.

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—"It's a pretty long time," calmly remarked John Stapp, 15 years old, as he was led from the juvenile court after being sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary for the murder of Mrs. Ollie Kraus by stabbing her in the back with a cheese knife in her grocery. The boy pleaded guilty. The motive for the murder was robbery.

Mrs. Kraus had noticed the boy looking through a window at her store, and knowing his bad reputation, took \$100 that she had hidden and put it in her stocking, which action was seen by the boy.

Stapp was out on parole from the juvenile court for robbing the till of a poolroom at the time he killed the woman. Stapp appeared in court with an attorney, and James E. Dane, assistant probation officer, was appointed to defend him. It was decided to permit his client to plead guilty to second degree murder instead of first degree, as charged.

Lived a Double Life.

Guthrie, Okla., May 16.—C. McConley, who came to Oklahoma recently from Rivler, Tenn., committed suicide at Crescent City by shooting himself with a 35-caliber revolver. He was 36 years old and single. He left the following note: "May the Lord have mercy on me. I have lived a double life. Therefore I have the contentment of the good and the scorn of others." McConley had invested in considerable property at Crescent.

Strikers' Demands Granted.

San Francisco, May 16.—The Geary Street road has granted the demand of 30 striking car men, and will resume operations on a basis of \$3 for an eight-hour day. The board of supervisors notified the officials of this line that unless the company started its cars the city would take over the road and operate it.

In Continual Fear.

Chilpancingo, Mexico, May 16.—The worst earthquake of the Sierras that has visited this section since the disastrous disturbances of April 14 was felt here. The people camp in the open and are in continual fear, all kinds of business being neglected.

\$15,000 Burned in Stage Coach. Los Angeles, Cal., May 16.—A story has reached here of the accidental burning of a stage coach in Death Valley, near Ash Meadows, Sunday. It was \$15,000 in bank bills and \$15,000 in registered mail were consumed.

WRETCH, BEATEN BY THE MOB,

PUT ON SPECIAL TRAIN AND LYNCHERS FOILED.

Former Chief of Police Locked in a Cell—He Had Mortally Shot His Successor and Fled.

Bellevernon, Pa., May 17.—A desperate battle was fought here between Chief of Police Thomas L. Guess and former Chief of Police W. L. Cate, in which Guess was mortally wounded. After shooting his victim Cate forced his way out of the jail and began to "shoot up" the town. After more than 100 shots were fired he was placed under arrest and hurried to Uniontown on a special train to prevent him being lynched. Cate had been chief of police of Bellevernon until last October, when he was supplanted by Guess. Cate went to his home and obtained his 38-caliber automatic revolver. As he was leaving the house he told his wife he was going to kill Guess.

When Cate appeared on the street Guess placed him under arrest and took him to the town lock-up. Taking his prisoner into a cell, Guess began to search him for a knife, when Cate slipped the revolver out of his coat sleeve and shot Guess through the head. Guess pulled his gun and fired twice as he dropped to the floor unconscious.

Hurgess Leonard Thompson heard the shooting and quickly organized a posse. Armed with a nondescript of weapons the posse started after Cate. He ran to the tollhouse of a bridge and there barricaded the place. A veritable rain of bullets was poured into the tollhouse, and Cate returned the fire, but none of the bullets struck any of the posse. Finally Cate's ammunition was exhausted, and Hurgess Thompson and Muekey rushed into the tollhouse. Cate fought desperately, but was clubbed into insensibility. By this time the mob had taken possession of the unconscious Cate, and, kicking and dragging him through the streets, was preparing to lynch him in spite of the efforts of Hurgess Thompson. In the meantime word had been sent to Sheriff M. A. Keefe and County Detective Alex McElbeth, at Uniontown. Securing an engine and one car they started at record-breaking speed for Bellevernon, arriving here in time to prevent the lynching. Cate, still unconscious, was hustled aboard the special train. On the way to Uniontown Cate recovered consciousness. "Well, I got the— I was after him a long time," he said.

As quickly as possible Guess was hurried to Mercy hospital at Pittsburgh. There it was found that the bullet had penetrated the skull and that he has no chance of recovery.

HURLED HIS ANTAGONIST

From Lofly Roof of Federal Building, Following Desperate Duel.

Macon, Ga., May 17.—A duel to the death was fought 100 feet in the air between Foreman Battle, in charge of the construction of the federal building, and D. M. Berry, one of his assistants. The duel took place on the very top of the building.

People in the street below saw the two men struggling on the roof. One appeared to hit the other with some weapon. The blow seemed to paralyze the stricken man, who was seized by his antagonist, pushed to the very verge of the roof and then hurled off to the pavement below.

The body in its downward flight struck scaffolding after scaffolding, and every bone must have been broken before it reached the ground. Spectators discovered that the dead man was Berry.

Officers went to the top of the building and arrested Battle, who admitted having fought with Berry, but said that he had fallen accidentally. Battle says that he was attacked by Berry with an iron bar, and then defended himself.

As the tragedy was on federal property Battle is held by government officials.

Train Crushed Through Bridge.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17.—Three men killed outright, three others so seriously injured that they will die, and two others badly injured, in addition to the crushing of a Southern railway freight engine and 11 cars through a bridge into Chattanooga creek, the destruction of three residences and a pile driver near by, was the result of a premature explosion of a blast at the foot of Lookout mountain on the Stevenson extension.

Big Fire in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, May 17.—Two alarms were sounded for a fire at Penn avenue and Second street, in the downtown district. The fire destroyed four dwellings and several manufacturing establishments. A number of firemen were injured.

A \$25,000 Robbery.

City of Mexico, May 17.—Robbers broke into the jewelry establishment known as La Acacia here and carried away goods valued at \$25,000.

Mysterious Killing.

Albany, N. Y., May 17.—Alonso Hewitt, chief electrician for the Albany & Hudson Railroad Co., was shot and killed by an unknown man at his home in Renaissance street. Death was instantaneous. The police suspect a relative.

Sunk in the Lake.

Duluth, Minn., May 17.—It is reported here that the United States steel corporation freighter Saxon struck a rock near Caribou Island, Lake Superior, and went to the bottom. The crew was saved.

THREATS OF AGENTS

OF THE STRIKERS FRIGHTENED THE MOTORMAN,

AND HIS CAR GOING AT FULL SPEED

Left the Rails, Smashing a Store, Killing One and Fatally Injuring Five Others.

Evansville, Ind., May 18.—The first bloodshed in the traction strike, was when a street car on the Walnut street line, going at full speed, dashed from the track at Walnut and Eighth streets, striking a confectionary store, tearing away the whole front of the structure, fatally injuring two, perhaps three, persons and several others seriously. Beneath the debris a little 18-months-old child was buried and may die.

The exact cause of the accident is not established, but it is believed to have been due to fright on the part of the motorman on the car. He had lost his head and turned on full power. A few blocks away from the scene of the accident two men had boarded the car. It is said that they were strike sympathizers. They asked the motorman to abandon the car and join the union. Several passengers say that the strike sympathizers were fighting with the motorman.

The street car strikers issued a statement, disclaiming all responsibility for the accident.

Car Was Rocking.

As far as two blocks away the car was seen rocking as it came down the street at high speed. The downward slope of the street at this point and the shallowness of the awitches caused the car to swerve as it reached the corner and crash with great force into the confectionary building.

J. P. Cates, a strike sympathizer from Central City, and James A. Williams, another strike sympathizer, from Louisville, were talking to the motorman when the accident happened. Cates was so badly injured that he died soon after reaching a hospital. Williams was crushed by falling brick and is in serious condition. The little 18-months-old child of Max Kohn, a pawnbroker, was seriously injured. The infant was in a casket in front of the store when the crash came. The injured are in hospitals.

Officers of the street car company, most of whom live at Lafayette, Ind., are holding a meeting. Business men of the city say that the strike is hurting their interests, and it is said they will try to get the street car management and strikers together that a compromise may be effected. Leaders of the union say they will listen to any "reasonable demands."

The Central Labor Union held another meeting at which the strikers were advised not to do anything that would tend to hurt their cause.

ROCKS FELL IN FRONT OF FLYER,

Leaving Two Men Dangling at End of Ropes 300 Feet in Air.

Pittsburg, May 18.—As the result of a heavy fall of rocks in Allegheny, about 350 yards distant from the Woods Run Station of the Ft. Wayne railroad, three men had narrow escapes from death and the Cleveland flyer, No. 319, narrowly escaped being wrecked. The men are Foreman Thos. Perkins, Foreman John Adams, and George Gitoosh, laborer.

Perkins and Gitoosh, suspended from the top of the cliff by ropes, had been at work removing the rocks that were threatening to fall and block the tracks. They were about 100 feet from the top, and beneath, at a distance of 300 feet, were the tracks, near which Adams was keeping guard and superintending the work of 50 laborers who were removing the boulders as they were broken into smaller pieces.

Suddenly the ledge on which Perkins and Gitoosh were standing moved from under them and before the two men could pick a firmer standing place they were suspended by the ropes in mid-air.

While in this peril the Cleveland flyer came along with its increasing speed and almost ran into the boulders that had become dislodged and wedged on westbound track No. 1. It was brought to a stop, however, just as the pilot of the engine touched the rocks. Perkins and Gitoosh succeeded in hauling themselves to the top of the precipice.

Sentenced to Hard Labor.

London, May 18.—With one exception all members of Westminster board of guardians and the workhouse and infirmary officers were sentenced to hard labor in prison for from six months to two years on conviction of bribery.

Big Meeting of Women.

New York, May 18.—The ninth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's clubs will be held in Boston during the week of June 23, 1908.

Auto Racer Instantly Killed.

Dieppe, France, May 18.—Albert Clement was killed instantly during a run in preparation for the Auto club's grand prize, which is to be competed for July 2. Clement was thrown out of his automobile at a sharp turn, and sustained a fractured skull.

"Shorty" McPeake Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—Peter A. McPeake, known in nearly every print office in this country as "Shorty," who fell dead beneath the wheels of a moving train, died with a call for his mother in St. Louis on his lips.

LAST WEEK A RECORD BREAKER.

IMMENSE TRADING VOLUME IS CAUSED BY DOLLAR WHEAT.

No Market For Pikers, Say Those Who Know—Housea Grow Rich in Commissions.

Chicago, May 20.—The past week, with its "dollar wheat," has been a historic one in the annals of the Chicago board of trade.

While statistics on the quantity of wheat which changed hands are not obtainable, the assertions of veteran traders that the volume of business was of unprecedented proportions may be safely accepted.

There have been wild scenes in the wheat pit before, notably when "corners" were being run, when prices fluctuated more violently, when small cliques made or lost—mostly lost—imposing fortunes; but never before has there been a broader or better sustained general market.

Never before have grain brokers done a larger business. Hardly a house in town has a sufficient force of clerks in the pit to fill the orders which are pouring in from Maine to California.

Nor are there enough wires to handle the mass of daily business.

The inevitable, therefore, has happened, and only the larger orders have been considered. In the language of the pit, "it is no market for a piker."

Crop reports, private and public, the solemn verdicts of "experts," statisticians, officials and unofficial, crop estimates, and the enticing literature of the commission houses who are growing rich on commissions alone, very noticeably in detail, but they are practically united in the statement the world can not grow this year all the wheat it needs to consume.

Even Liverpool Importers, who usually work for cheap wheat in America, have bought directly in this market, a precautionary measure they were compelled to take in the face of the certainty that their action would "bull" prices still further.

They bought early in the week at what would now be called bargain prices. The majority of traders proclaim loudly still higher prices, but take profits on good advances.

The week ending with the indicator pointing to the success of the bulls, with May wheat showing a net gain of 4½c, July of 4½c, September of 3½c and December of 3½c.

"Dollar wheat" became an actuality last Monday, when September and December options both passed that mark. Tuesday and Wednesday profit-taking sales were enormous, but prices receded very slightly and kept well above the level at which the market had begun the week.

This week promises to furnish another speculative excitement, for there has been no material change in crop conditions reported.

THREE COLLEGE STUDENTS,

Two Men and a Girl, Drowned in Lake Washington.

Seattle, Wash., May 20.—Three young college students, two men and a girl, were drowned in an accident on Lake Washington. The two men were J. P. Goshorn, a junior of Stanford university, and Glen Jacqueth, son of a Kitsap (Mont.) engineer, and a sophomore student at the same institution. The girl is Edith Vogt, a junior of the university of Washington.

These three, with Eugene White, another Washington university student, were out in the lake in a small canoe, when a sudden squall came up and struck them. The canoe filled with water and sank, leaving the occupants struggling in the choppy waves. White almost succeeded in getting the boat to the canoe, when both the other men threw their arms around him and the girl sank. White alone coming up.

Three students in a small sailboat made a sensational rescue, picking him up while the boat was going at high speed.

Married to 13-Year-Old Girl.

Amite City, La., May 20.—Maudie Jordan, a pretty 13-year-old girl, was married in jail to her lover, who ran off with her and landed in the parish prison here on a charge of abduction. The girl's mother, had the pair arrested and the young man, Edward Wolver, was locked up to await the action of the grand jury. Finally a marriage was arranged, and, as the jailer would not release Wolver, or even let him leave his cell, the couple joined hands through the bars and the preacher pronounced the service.

Immigrants Thrown into Panic.

New York, May 20.—Nine hundred steerage passengers on the Cunard line steamship Umbra, which arrived here from Liverpool, were thrown into a panic Friday afternoon when an alarm of fire was sounded on the ship and smoke poured from the steerage sleeping compartment on the starboard side. Prompt action of Capt. Mills and the members of his crew prevented a stampede of the terror-stricken men and women.

Bridge Broke.

Oklahoma City, May 20.—Eight young women were precipitated into the North Canadian river, 20 feet deep at Wheeler park, the bridge on which they were posing for a picture, collapsing. Two of them, Miss Mamie Wing and Miss Mattie Davis were drowned.

Leaves House and Is Not Seen Again.

El Paso, Tex., May 20.—J. S. C. Clarkson, a prominent mining man formerly of Detroit, left his boarding house in Guadalajara, Mexico, near here, three weeks ago, and has never been seen since.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS

EXPECT THE BEST OF IT

Do the Fusionists When Court Decides Election Cases.

Louisville, Ky.—The city officials are up in the air about the reported decision of the court of appeals, in which it is claimed the court held that there was no election and that all the persons now holding office must vacate. The chief interest is in the point whether the governor appoints. The general opinion now is that the court will decide that the governor will have the appointing power.

It is almost conceded now that the democrats will lose and that the fusionists will have the best of it when Gov. Beckham comes to giving out the offices. However, the democrats hope to put up the same old fight in November when the special election is ordered, if one is ordered.

Mayor Harth is the least disturbed of any of the officials. He still believes the decision will be favorable to the democrats.

CHILD KILLED,

But His Playmate's Claim Ignorance of the Crime.

Lexington, Ky.—Russell Linville, 9, was murdered by being shot through the head at the residence of William Goodpastor, on Todd's road, near this city. Only two children, the ten-year-old son and nine-year-old daughter of Goodpastor, were home at the time of the killing, but they claim to know nothing about it. Young Linville was carrying with him when he went to Goodpastor's to play a rusty revolver. Before Mrs. Goodpastor left home she took the loads from the revolver and locked them up. When she returned she found one ball missing, but the drawer locked. No arrests have been made, as the case was reported to the police after midnight.

BECAME UNCONSCIOUS

After Taking Five Tablets For Rheumatism Cure.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—W. L. Bamberger, manager of the John Moayer Co.'s mercantile establishment, has been lying unconscious for several hours as the result of an overdose of antikamnia and codeine, which he took for the relief of rheumatism. He is known to have taken five five-grain tablets of the drug early in the day, and about 11 o'clock he slipped into unconsciousness, from which the efforts of four physicians have as yet failed to arouse him. He is prominent in business circles and politics and is a member of the Elks.

Insurance Case Argued.

Frankfort, Ky.—The case of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, vs. Insurance Commissioner Prewitt, involving an appeal from the circuit court sustaining Commissioner Prewitt in revoking the license of the company to do new business in Kentucky, was argued before the whole bench of the court of appeals by former Senator William Lindsay and Judge Grubbs, of Louisville. The action grew out of a complaint of former State Agent Blacoe Hindman, who was removed by President Peabody for avowed opposition to the administration pending the election of directors. President Peabody appeared before Commissioner Prewitt before the license was revoked.

G. A. R. Officers.

Louisville, Ky.—Before adjourning also die state encampment, G. A. R., completed its election of officers as follows: Junior vice commander, E. Douglass, Lexington, and chaplain, Rev. Vangha, Russellville. W. Padrick, G. Solter, L. W. Lindsey and H. Rucker were elected delegates to the national encampment, to be held in Saratoga, N. Y., in August.

Indications of Oil.

Lexington, Ky.—While drilling an artesian well on the farm of Harry Standen, a strong flow of natural gas was struck. The gas was lighted and burned out and the drilling resumed. At a greater depth water came into the well that was oily. A thorough test of the well will be made.

Premature Explosion.

Lexington, Ky.—James Stannett was injured in a premature explosion of dynamite at his farm, on Jackson Creek, and may not survive. Stannett was under the impression that the dynamite had exploded, and was preparing another charge when two sticks of the explosive went off.

Reward For Shotwell.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham, upon request of the county judge of Whitley county, offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of John Shotwell, who, when the sheriff attempted to arrest him, resisted and wounded the sheriff and his deputy.

Found \$2,000 in Gold.

Sharpsburg, Ky.—John Jones, a stone mason, while digging up an old stump found gold coins amounting to \$2,000. The remnants of a decayed bucket shows that the money was placed in the ground many years ago.

Cuts Little Figure.

Mayfield, Ky.—A baby weighing one and a half pounds was born to the wife of Clarence Jones. The prospects for the child to live are fine. This is the smallest baby on record in this part of the country.

EQUITY ORGANIZER

Outlinea Some Plans of the Society To Handle Tobacco Crop.

Lexington, Ky.—Lexington, Louisville and Covington are to be selected as the sites for the factories to be operated by the American Society of Equity, provided the American Tobacco Co. does not purchase the 1906 and 1907 tobacco crops that have been raised in the burley districts. H. B. Sherman, general field organizer, reports that the Society of Equity has 13 organizers in the field, and over 90,000 acres of the 1907 crop have been pooled. This acreage is nearly two-thirds of the entire burley tobacco crop. He says that the society heartily indorses amalgamation with the American Federation of Labor, and he believes union men all over the country will indorse the movement.

The rumor is current here that the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Co. and the American Society of Equity are negotiating plans to pool all of the tobacco on hand, which amounts to 150,000,000 pounds. The proposition is for the equity representative to purchase 51 per cent. of the capital stock in the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Co., and to fix the capital stock of the new company at \$3,000,000. It is said that the Green River Association is also interested in the movement.

LEAGUE FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Organization Formed Under the Auspices of Mayor Woods.

Louisville, Ky.—The Law and Order League of Kentucky was formed at the Masonic Temple under the auspices of Mayor Clarence E. Woods, of Richmond, who has been working up the movement for several weeks. There was only a fair sprinkling of delegates when the convention met, but in the afternoon and evening the crowd grew larger, the Ministerial Association of Louisville and many prominent workers throughout the state attending. It was stated that the purpose of the meeting was to promote temperance legislation, to prevent bribery at elections, to stop gambling and to prevent Sunday desecration. Prof. H. K. Taylor, of Winchester, presided. Mayor J. T. Barle, of Latonia, spoke earnestly of the "Baleful Effects of Race Track Gambling." John Chandler, of Louisville; Rev. W. J. Naylor, of Paducah; Mayor C. E. Woods, of Richmond, and Rev. J. S. Lyons, of Louisville, spoke on the defects of the laws and their correction.

New Testimony Creates Stir.

Lexington, Ky.—At the opening of Judge James Hargis' trial for complicity in the murder of James Cockrill, M. J. Peters, a new witness, swore that just after Cockrill was shot he saw Judge James Hargis and Sheriff Callahan in Hargis' store, with guns in their hands.

Hargis called to some one: "Go back or you will get shot."

Levi Cope swore that he saw John Smith at the courthouse window when Cockrill was shot. Smith ran when seen.

This was all new testimony and created a stir in the courtroom.

Have a Dual Mission.

Lexington, Ky.—Commissioner of Agriculture Vreeland, of Frankfort, and Senator Newman, of Versailles, left for Washington to close a contract with the federal government to make a survey of the forestry interest of Kentucky, the government to hear one-half the expense and the state the other half. While in Washington they will study the emigration question and will co-operate with the national government in securing desirable emigrants for Kentucky.

Stole the Corpse's Clothes.

Louisville, Ky.—On the charge of having stolen the clothes of a corpse Robert Price, colored, was arrested. Price is alleged to have forced the lock of an undertaking establishment, to have undressed the body, which was reposing on a cooling board, and to have donned the clothes and made his escape.

Tobacco Barn Is Burned.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—A body of masked horsemen, supposed to be "Night Riders," burned a tobacco barn of a planter named Wallace in Trigg county, Ky. Wallace is not a member of the association. The plant beds of M. Wiley, of Caldwell county, were also destroyed.

City Wants Separate Election.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—The whiskey forces sprang a surprise on the "drys" here by filing a petition asking that the local option election, which has been called for June, be postponed until July, and that this city be given a separate election at that time from the county.

Feud Broke Out.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Wolsher-Dowd feud broke loose again between John and Bob Wolsher on one side and W. H. L. Dowdell and George Stephens on the other. The only bullet that took effect struck Mrs. George Stephens, peace maker, in the calf of the leg.

"Wets" Victorious.

Cynthiana, Ky.—The "wets" won the election in this city, receiving 493 votes in the four wards to the "drys" 458. The "drys" carried only one ward, but that by a large majority.

